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Bay State's Draft Plans Announced by Governor; Action by Senate Soon

The World's Day—At a Glance

Sept. 13, 1940

In New England: Bay State Ready for Draft

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall announced plans for putting into operation the Nation's first peacetime selective service plan in Massachusetts as soon as the draft bill is approved by Congress and proclaimed by President Roosevelt. He named Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson executive director of the plan. [Details and diagram of how men will be selected: Page 13.]

Earmarking nearly $700,000,000 for New England naval construction and shipbuilding facilities assured this section of five to seven years of unprecedented activity in that line but officials warned against expecting a rise in employment opportunities too soon. [Details: Page 13.]

Improvements costing $6,180,000 are contemplated in legislation awaiting President Roosevelt's signature which will make Boston's huge drydock, largest on the Atlantic coast, "the most completely equipped of any in the world." [Details: Page 14.]

Astronomical improvements will shortly put an end to distant expeditions to observe solar eclipses, Dr. Robert G. Aitken, President of the American Astronomical Society, told its 64th annual meeting at Wellesley College. [Details: Page 13.]

In Washington: Senate to Act on Draft

The Senate's expected approval of the final version of the Burke-Wadsworth conscription bill will pave the way for House approval and the President's signature, inasmuch as major points have been compromisd in joint conference. [Details: Page 2.]

Postmaster General Frank C. Walker authorized three new stamp issues, with a national defense motif. The first day of sale is to be Oct. 12. A one-cent stamp will depict industry and agriculture; a two-cent stamp the Army and Navy; and a three-cent stamp security, education, conservation, and health.

New age limits for admission to the Naval Academy were set by Congress in a bill sent to the President. The maximum is 21 years, and the minimum is 17, as compared with 20 and 16, heretofore in effect.

Aliens are registering at the rate of more than 45,000 daily—a total of 451,146 between Aug. 27 and Sept. 9. Attorney General Robert H. Jackson said the figure is above the daily average necessary to complete the job by Dec. 26, the law's deadline. He urged aliens to comply before the Christmas mailing rush begins at post offices.

The House passed and sent to the Senate a bill granting shipowners certain tax concessions in encouraging replacement of old or lost vessels with modern ships convertible to defense service.

New defense contracts announced by the War Department totaled $10,474,078; the largest was $7,240,462, to the Walsh Construction Company of Long Island City, N. Y., for temporary buildings at Camp Edwards, Falmouth, Mass.

Heavier Taxes for Britons Foreseen

London (AP)—The prospect of heavier taxes was seen in a declaration by Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, that it is undesirable for the country to try to finance itself through the war mainly by Treasury bills and other forms of unfunded debt. Sir Kingsley said the large sum required to avoid inflation meant a strict reduction in consumption and heavy taxation.

Potential Ensigns Complete 'Break-In' Cruise

New York (AP)—Fifteen hundred young college-trained men—all candidates for ensign's commissions in the Naval Reserve—have completed their 30-day "break-in" cruise. The battleships Wyoming, New York, and Arkansas returned with the third group of "V-7 reserves" from the training cruises which are part of the Navy plan to add 5,000 ensigns.

Williams Heads British Information for U. S.

London (AP)—Douglas Williams, former New York correspondent for the London Daily Telegraph, took over direction of the American section of the Ministry of Information. He succeeds Sir Frederick Whyte, who resigned. Mr. Williams was the Telegraph's correspondent with the British Expeditionary Force until the collapse of France.

Spanish Official Confers in Berlin

Madrid (AP)—Minister of Government Ramon Serrano Suner is visiting Berlin at the invitation of the German Government for conferences with Nazi statesmen to which Madrid political circles attach the highest importance. Señor Serrano Suner, a brother-in-law of Generalissimo Francisco Franco, was accompanied by the German Ambassador, Baron Eberhard von Stohrer, and several members of the Falangist National Council.

Germans Fine French City for Cutting Wires

Vichy, France (AP)—Authorities of the German Army of Occupation, whose maintenance is costing France 400,000,000 francs ($8,000,000 at the official exchange rate) a day, fined the City of Nantes 5,000,000 francs. Nantes was fined for cutting of a telephone line used by German officials the night of Sept. 6-7. The city last month was fined 2,000,000 francs for a similar incident.

War Summary: Italian Assault on Egypt Reported

A major assault by Italian troops on Egypt was reported by unofficial circles in Rome to have begun, although the Italian High Command merely reported air raids carried out against British positions along the Egyptian coast. [Details: Page 5.]

Buckingham Palace and Downing Street were targets hit in the most intensive daylight air raid yet experienced by Londoners. [Details: Page 1.]

Germany reported that British raiders had failed in an attempt to reach Berlin, but claimed that German fliers had caused heavy damage in London as well as other important cities during the night raid.

At sea Germany claimed that a U-boat had sunk six armed enemy merchant ships totaling 37,600 tons.

Princess Helen Leaves Italy for Rumania

Florence, Italy (AP)—Princess Helen of Greece started back to Rumania today to be Queen Mother for a second time after 10 years of exile. She left Florence by train en route to Bucharest, to be met at the Rumanian frontier, dispatches said, by her son, young King Michael. Her sister, Irene, now Duchess Spoleto, accompanied her.

Labor Group Forms Democratic Club

Kansas City, Mo. (AP)—An organized labor Democratic Club, formed with C. I. O., A. F. of L., and railroad brotherhoods reprentatives as officers, was reported by its founders to be the first political organization in the country embodying all three groups. Neal Beam, regional C. I. O. director, was named President.

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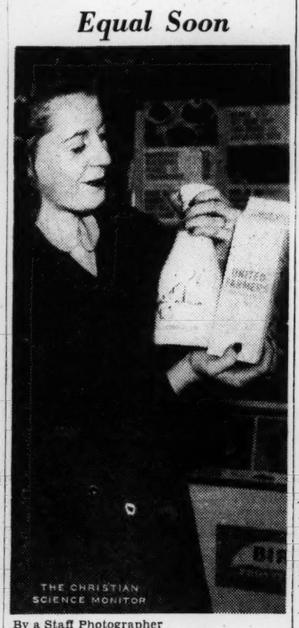
Equal Soon



By a Staff Photographer

Consumer's Choice

Mrs. Allen MacKay stops at a Charles Street, Boston, store to test respective qualities of glass and paper milk containers.

Paper 'Bottles' For Milk Gain Equality Jan. 1

The Massachusetts State Milk Control Board today climaxed years of controversial debates and exhaustive studies with the announcement that the paper milk container, as of Jan. 1, 1941, would be admitted to Greater Boston markets on a plane of competitive equality with the glass bottle.

The ruling means that after the stipulated date, housewives need no longer pay an extra cent a quart for milk purchased in paper cartons, that proponents of these modern containers will be given a chance to prove their claims of benefits to be derived by consumers through increased economies and the convenience of not having to wash and return the used cartons.

Despite the long-fought victory for paper, Howard W. Selby, manager of United Farmers Co-operative Creameries, largest distributor of milk in the new cartons, is still asking questions. He wants to know why, "if the cartons are all right for Jan. 1, they are not all right now after years of leading up to the use of paper?"

Grace for Competitors

The Board's reply is that the delayed price cut will enable all possible competitors in the markets to avail themselves of the equipment needed to use paper containers and thus start at scratch with the rest of the distributors that have prepared for the occasion.

In other words, the Control Board says it is protecting the markets against any possibility of a new monopoly developing from the advantages now held by a few large companies.

Thus, the advent of a new year will end one of the most bitterly fought debates in New England's $150,000,000 dairy business. It follows exhaustive studies made by the Board of the use of paper cartons, two-quart and gallon containers in various other markets of the nation. And even though the Board is yet unconvinced that paper containers are more efficient than glass, it now concedes the right of paper proponents to test their claims of convenience and economy in the open market.

Cost of Equipment

Heretofore, the extra cent per quart was demanded by the Board to prevent what was termed "disruption of the markets." It was felt that the paper container could not be used to advantage by the hundreds of small distributors unable to buy the costly equipment necessary for paper use.

Lately, however, the costs of equipment have been reduced and small machines have been produced for small distributors. And the pressure from the industry in favor of testing the paper bottles reached new high levels this year.

In announcing its new ruling, the Board stated that it felt there was no longer any danger of a monopoly through any large company obtaining exclusive rights to the business of paper packaging machines.

Chrysler to Speed Building of Tanks

DETROIT, Sept. 13 (AP)—The 25-ton tanks the Chrysler Corporation will build for the United States Government will be rolling out of the new plant to be erected in near-by Macomb County well in advance of the 13 months stipulated in the contract, if the plans of K. T. Keller, President of the corporation, are realized.

Mr. Keller pointed out that Chrysler Corporation already has built 35,000 trucks for the Federal Government, and that on one order earlier this year deliveries were made 90 days ahead of schedule.

Willkie Opens His Campaign In Camp of Enemy

Beards Kelly-Nash forces right in Chicago—Says he faces most ruthless of political gangs.

By J. Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 13—Facing a cross-country trek of 7,200 miles of vigorous campaigning through 18 States during which he will deliver a total of 69 political speeches, Wendell L. Willkie began today what he considers the "real start" of his drive to win the presidency and defeat a "self-perpetuating claim to the White House."

He began this station-to-station, trainside speechmaking tour with a significant victory in the leadership of his own party and with a pledge of unity on basic policy from his spokesmen in Congress, Representative Joseph W. Martin, Jr., of Massachusetts and Senator Charles L. McNary, of Oregon, House and Senate leaders, respectively.

The victory is: the Republican-sponsored 60-day delay amendment to the conscription bill has been dropped from the bill in conference and the Republicans will not fight its elimination. Mr. Willkie's views will prevail.

The pledge in the words of Mr. Martin is: "There need be no doubt as to the effective co-operation which Mr. Willkie will get in Congress when he becomes President next January. Republicans will support his recovery and peace program whole-heartedly as will scores of honest Democrats whose hearts have ached as they have seen this country drift aimlessly the past eight years toward bankruptcy, inflation, national insecurity and war."

Beards Lions in Dens

Opening his campaign in the stronghold of the pro-New Deal Kelly-Nash machine with four extemporaneous talks, all before labor groups, the Republican nominee has made it clear that during the next two weeks he will bring into sharp focus the leading and fundamental issues on which he will appeal for a Republican victory in November.

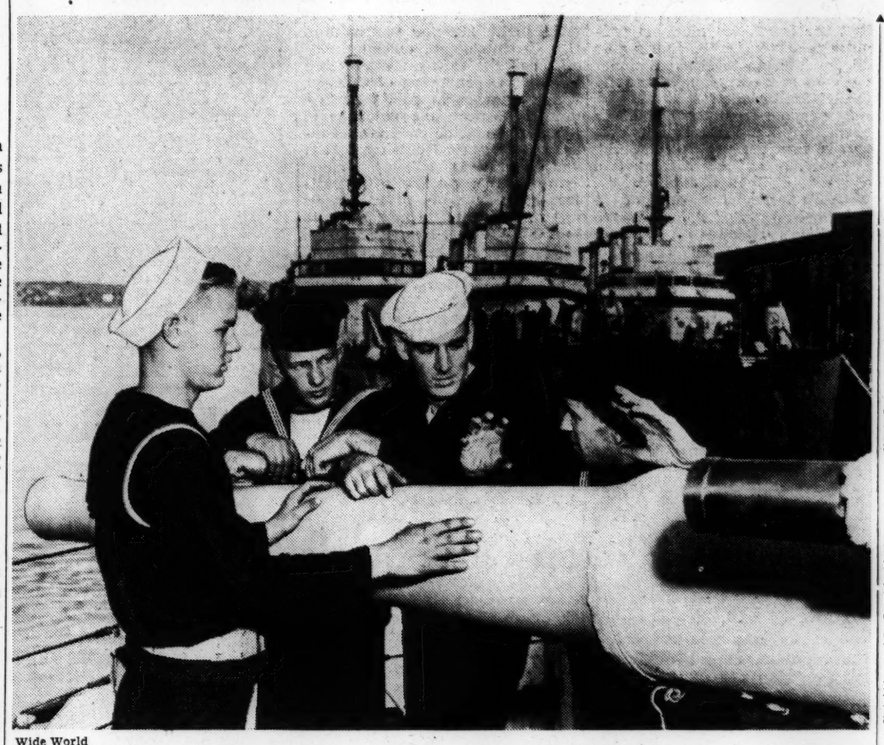
He is prepared to direct a major attack on the third term and the danger which he believes it holds to the free functioning of the democratic way in America.

He is prepared to define with new decisiveness the gaping differences between his philosophy and social and economic policies and those of the New Deal.

He is prepared to offer with detailed documentation his explanation of why, in his judgment, President Roosevelt's Ad-

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

Nazis Bomb Buckingham Palace; Day-and-Night Raids Continue; Italians Launch Drive on Egypt



Wide World

British Tars Learn How to Man Yankee Guns

The different mechanisms on the 50 American destroyers traded to Great Britain in exchange for leases on a wide arc of naval and flying bases on the Atlantic coast and in the Caribbean, differ only slightly from the British craft of the same or similar type, but what little variations there are have to be passed on to the lads who will need them in dealing with Herr Hitler and his invading forces. The United States sailors are here explaining the mechanism of a big gun on one of the destroyers to British sailors. Passed by the Canadian censor.

Downing Street also hit; British strike back at 'invasion' ports along French coast.

By the Associated Press

A mounting crescendo of day and night bombings, bringing destruction not only to military objectives but to many of London's famous and historical landmarks, was visible today as German bombers penetrated the capital's defense ring in the longest and most determined daylight raid on the British capital.

Britain's Air Force, meanwhile, continued its now nightly raids on German-held potential "invasion" ports along the English Channel, striking heavily at Le Havre, where the German Army has been reported concentrating some of its most powerful units for purposes of invasion.

Five bombs wrecked the chapel in Buckingham Palace and its inner court, sparing the British King and Queen who were in a shelter below the Palace. Several incendiary bombs fell in Downing Street, home of Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

The British Air Ministry announced that the raiders were believed to have killed and injured a number of civilians.

Campaign in Egypt

The raid, coupled with unofficial reports emanating from Rome that Italian troops had already begun the long-expected major offensive on Egypt raised the war's tempo to a new high pitch. Although the Italian High Command gave out no information regarding the rumored attack, it stated that Italy's Air Force had attacked British positions along the Egyptian coast in day and night raids.

German bombers, in their latest daylight raid on London "deliberately bombed a number of conspicuous buildings," the Air Ministry announced.

Attacking singly and in small waves, they struck at all parts of the city, apparently seeking out particularly London's cherished historic structures. Scores of incendiary bombs were dropped far and wide, some of them in well-known thoroughfares. Air raid wardens promptly extinguished great numbers of them.

Longest Daylight Raid

After two-and-a-half hours, the raid was still going on, the longest daylight attack since Saturday evening's assault on East Side docks initiated night-long attacks.

Some of Germany's biggest bombers were participating in the raid.

Despite the quick action of firemen, a red glow over the West End was seen by rooftop watchers and other fires broke out. Loud explosions and the sound of bombs was heard when several of the raiders flew low and fast over one London district.

The main raid, second of the morning, started at 9:46 a. m. The first, at 7:37 a. m., lasted 53 minutes and caught Londoners by surprise as they were at breakfast and on crowded trains, buses and boats going to work.

This first raid came only one hour and 54 minutes after the end of the sixth all-night alarm of eight-and-a-half hours in which, however, Britain's new "all out" aerial barrage for the second time kept most of the raiders at a distance from the central city.

Air Code in War Yields To Military Expediency

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Sept. 13—This air war is rapidly shaking itself free from the last clinging vestiges of peacetime restraint as it enters the crucial period which will determine the future complexion of Europe, and perhaps western civilization.

Under the impact of bombs on London and Berlin all the inhibitions which have until now kept it from reaching the full prewar concept of what modern aerial war would be like are rapidly dissolving. From now on military expediency will determine its character and scope.

During the three weeks of English bombs over Berlin the local press here has developed a rationalization now complete so far as German public opinion in general is concerned. The English are now represented to the German public as "pirates," "lawbreakers," "destroyers of cultural monuments."

Every German air attack on England is represented as "retaliation." Every English raid is represented as a deliberate attack on civilians.

Campaign of Justification

The feeling of freedom gained for the military authorities by this press justification is indicated by the satisfaction with which a German official said to me after Tuesday night's air raid, "The English have played right into the hands of our propaganda." He referred to the fact that a small incendiary bomb had gone through the glass roof of the Reichstag Building and another had made a four-inch hole in the roof of the Brandenburger gate.

No appreciable traces of damage remain, and Buckingham Palace was hit the same night, but the incident was sufficient for the campaign of justification which was expressed in the phrase, "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth,' widely splashed over the front pages of the Berlin newspapers.

In other words, so far as this side of the fighting front is concerned the alibis are all in order and no more thought need be given to the fact that civilian mentality anywhere accepts unrestricted military operations with reluctance, whether the civilian is English, French, or German.

The Lid is Off

So far as the other side is concerned it is easy enough to appreciate the satisfaction with which the English pilots over Berlin must pull their bomb releases when one realizes that many of them have families in London and undoubtedly all of them have seen

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Defense Plans Sent Congress By President

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—President Roosevelt sent a special message to Congress today incorporating a broad statement of "general principles" drawn up by the National Defense Advisory Commission to govern its whole letting of defense contracts and relations with labor in the mighty defense program.

"I consider these two documents," Mr. Roosevelt wrote, "to be of such importance as to justify my sending them to the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives as a matter of information."

The Defense Council formulated its policies on contracts Sept. 6, Mr. Roosevelt said. It had previously drawn up its "statement of labor requirements as a guide for contractors" on Aug. 31. The President offered them with only a brief covering letter.

"The essence of the preparedness program is the getting of an adequate supply of materials of the proper quality in the shortest space of time possible. Considerations of price alone are highly important but in the emergency are not governing."

In listing 12 objectives, the Council puts "speed of delivery" first. The other 11 considerations, mentioned in order are—quality, price, effect on consumers, labor, geographic decentralization, financial responsibility of supplier, avoidance of transportation congestion, power facilities, experience of firms, moral responsibility of firms, and method of bidding.

These headings are amplified, so as to lay down considerations which subordinates may weigh in letting contracts.

Mr. Roosevelt also sends Congress the Commission's summary of its labor policy, Aug. 31.

Text of President's Message defining defense principles: Page 7.

Plebiscite on Third Term Asked by Temple Educator

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—Holding that the November election will not settle the third-term issue, Prof. William E. Masterson, of Temple University, today urged the Burke Subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee to present the question to the people of the United States in the form of a Constitutional amendment "when reason is active and thought is clear."

Urging a two-term limit on Presidential tenure, Dr. Masterson told the Committee, "If an attempt is to be made to upset sacred tradition, let it be done directly, by Constitutional amendment. It should be submitted to the people as a naked issue, not through a Presidential election, when prejudices, party loyalties, and the personalities of candidates are likely to subordinate the third-term issue."

Though former President Woodrow Wilson and others have advocated leaving the issue to the people to decide by ballot, Dr. Masterson took the position that if a two-term tenure is desirable, it, as well as the Bill of Rights, should be protected by constitutional restraint.

Dr. Masterson made it clear that he appeared before the committee as an individual and not a representative of Temple University because he believed there was danger of a President perpetuating himself in power and of an Executive-controlled national judiciary. "Even during the seven and one-half years of the present Administration, five new judges have been appointed to the Supreme Court and some 55 per cent of the judges of the lower courts have been appointed to such courts," he told the committee.

Replying to the "crisis" argument for a third term, Dr. Masterson declared: "The presence of a crisis should not alter or set aside principles, but it makes adherence to those principles even more imperative."

"The two-term principle," he added, "has not only survived national crises and the constant change in conditions during the 150 years of our Nation's life, but it has, in the eyes of many of our greatest thinkers, enabled us to challenge and conquer those conditions."

Both Washington and Jefferson, Dr. Masterson declared, retired when European wars were raging.

"If the crisis that confronts us is the European catastrophe and the possibility of our involvement in it, this kind of a crisis has never before called for a third term," he continued. "It calls for preparedness with all possible speed, and this, in turn, calls for the co-ordination and increased activity of our industries. This can best be accomplished by a President who has a deep experience in business, a broad background of industrial knowledge, and a clear and quick perception of business problems, and a sympathetic interest in business, rather than by a President who antagonizes and dejects business and who has demonstrated an inability to further its interests."

"The people have always rallied to the support of a new leader and we have always pulled through to dry land," Dr. Masterson assured the Senators.

"No man," he declared, "is ever an 'indispensable'; the people may simply think he is. The salvation of this Nation can never be trusted to one man, even temporarily, but its destiny and its future lie in the strength and character of its people who clothe with executive authority the best man they consider available for the time being."

Mrs. Mabel Jones West, President of the Alabama Woman's Democratic Club, of Birmingham, Ala., told the committee she regards the attempt to break the third term tradition as a "violation of democratic principles and a serious threat to our American way of life. "She charged that self-interest is a compelling factor in the New Deal's desire for continuation and held that millions receiving financial aid from the Roosevelt Administration are "now being called to vote for the New Deal as a 'pay off.'"

Nazis Say R. A. F. Drops Potato Pest

By the Associated Press

Berlin, Sept. 13

Authorized German sources charged yesterday that British airmen are throwing bags of "Colorado potato beetles" into potato fields in Germany, Luxemburg, and Belgium in an effort to lay waste the major food source of those countries.

These sources said the beetles multiply rapidly and are hard to control. They cited this alleged form of attack as another "example of British unfairness."

Shelter Sought

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 13—The most urgent problem, now being handled with the maximum despatch, after six days and nights of onslaught, is that of finding temporary accommodations for thousands of men, women and children suddenly

Continued on Page 4, Column 1

Sandbags Piled on Time Bomb To Save St. Paul's in London

By the Associated Press

LONDON, Sept. 13—A special squad piled sandbags high last night around a Nazi time bomb in the shadow of St. Paul's—London's great Cathedral.

Four others, unexploded, dropped in recent raids on London, were discovered to be lying in the vicinity of the church. Two of the bombs were found in a street nearby. One, buried in a roadway in the Dean's Court next to the churchyard, was believed to weigh 500 pounds.

The sandbags at St. Paul's were put in position to break the force of the blast, if and when it comes, and to protect the historic church. Traffic was stopped on streets that circle the Cathedral. The Dean left the Cathedral and persons living near by were warned to get out of their houses. Steel bands and concrete pillars placed in position in 1925 to enable the Cathedral's dome to withstand the vibration of heavy street traffic are expected to be of importance in saving the structure now. Persons near by heard the scream of the falling bomb on the night of Sept. 11, but no explosion followed.

The delayed-action projectile is similar to the one which fell at Buckingham Palace on Sept. 10 and which took two days to explode. There have been a number of these "sleepers" in London, and there may be many more buried in gardens and debris. One of them killed five rescue workers near an East London school, where hundreds were trapped by a direct hit.

New Isolation Battleground in Chicago

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—With formation here of what has been termed the anti-Communist branch of the isolationist movement, the America First Committee, and launching of plans for a mass meeting by the William Allen White Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies, central group on the other side of the fence, the Chicago "peace" front becomes active again.

In fact it looks as if this city, and not Washington, is the chief battleground in the fight between the isolationists and non-isolationists. Centered here are the various "peace" groups opposed to the policy that America's best defense just now is a modified degree of offense. And though close observers still insist that majority opinion in the Midwest is on the side of "aid short of war," as shown by the Gallup poll, it is recognized by leaders of the White Committee, including Mr. White himself, that it is in this region that educational work is most needed.

The America First Committee was formed shortly after it was revealed that the Labor Day Emergency Peace Mobilization meeting here was sponsored by persons and organizations many of whom were held to have leftist views. Conservatives among the isolationists, including the Chicago Tribune, refused to have anything to do with the meeting, though its backers professed peace aims identical with those of the conservatives. Evidence of the "radical" nature of this peace mobilization movement, sponsored by a group called the Committee to Defend America by Keeping Out of War, was said to have been shown in the desire of the leaders to talk also about "rights of labor" and such things along with the international issues.

Makeup of Committee

The America First Committee is made up of what the followers of the White movement admit to be many "well-meaning" isolationists, as distinguished from those who are classed outright as Communists or Fascists.

Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson lit the fuse under this new peace rocket in a speech from New York Sept. 4, in which he sought to bear out his contention that "America faces no danger of invasion."

Among the Chicago members of this committee are Avery Brundage, President of the American Olympic Association, and active in the Paul Reveres, a patriotic, anti-Red group; Brig. Gen. Robert E. Wood, chairman of the board of Sears Roebuck & Co.; Edward L. Ryerson, Jr., Chairman of the Board of the Inland Steel Co.; Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth; Louis Taber, Master of the National Grange; Oswald Garrison Villard, former editor of The Nation (whose name also appeared on the list of sponsors of the Emergency Peace Mobilization rally); Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank, former National Democratic Committeewoman from Illinois, but now backing Mr. Willkie; and Sterling Morton, President of the Morton Salt Company.

The Committee pleads for adequate preparedness but insists that "aid short of war weakens national defense at home and threatens to involve America in war abroad."

Willkie Supporters

It is known that most of those so far named on this committee are supporters of Mr. Willkie, and when the lack of consistency between its stand and that of the Republican candidate on this issue was pointed out, Mr. Ryerson, for example, insisted that he is not an "isolationist' but opposed to "subterfuge and extra-legal methods." Mrs. Fairbank held specifically that the committee platform provides that "the United States give all possible aid to England under the cash and carry amendment to the Neutrality Law."

Statements from the committee headquarters indicate that its policy is considerably less liberal, however. In any event there is a clear-cut distinction between Mr. Willkie's flatfooted approval of the aid-short-of-war idea and the committee's stated disaproval of such action.

Though there are persons and organizations in this general "peace front" strongly opposed to peacetime conscription, there has been no expression on this issue from the new committee, hence the inevitable debate on how such conscription would be inconsistent with the professed stand for defense and preparedness has not yet developed.

There is another distinction between the America First Committee and the Committee to Defend America by Keeping Out of War. There are no Jews among those so far associated with the new committee, while there were a number not only among the sponsors, but among the leaders, of the other.

Some Anti-Semites

It is known also that among the members of the new committee are persons who have been associated in anti-Semitic activities, though this does not mean that such is the policy of the Committee, or that its many other earnest backers have any such motive.

Then there is the out-and-out pro-German element here which has long been in the headlines. Its activities are now on record in Washington with insertion in the Congressional Record of an editorial in the German Day issue of Der Frontkamerad, official publication of the German World War Veterans Organization of Chicago, which declares in part that "we must look upon the guidance of the German Reich under the leadership of its first front-line soldier and leader, Adolf Hitler."

Meanwhile, the White Committee proceeds with plans for its mass meeting to be held Sept. 18 in the Coliseum. Heading the list of speakers is Dorothy Thompson, New York columnist, and Maury Maverick, former Congressman from Texas, now Mayor of San Antonio. One purpose of the meeting, admits Adlai E. Stevenson, Chairman of the Chicago Chapter, is to answer "the minority groups of defeatists, appeasers and well-meaning isolationists," but it is also to be a springboard for an extensive campaign of education in this section.

Lancashire Center Formed To Push Cotton Cloth Styles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, England — As one of its efforts in support of the country's export drive, the Cotton Board has decided to establish in Manchester, a Color, Style, and Design Center. "The importance of color, design, and style in the maintenance and extension of the export trade in United Kingdom cotton goods needs no emphasis," the Board points out. "It is as necessary that Lancashire should maintain its position in the van of progress in this field as it must also in regard to technical research. The trend of the last 20 years has shown that it must increasingly rely on specialty cloths in which originality of design and construction are paramount.

"Many firms achieve the highest levels in their individual practice. But Lancashire as a whole loses much from the belief in the outer world that the great centers of fashion lie elsewhere—notably, of course, in Paris. The reputation of other centers often obscures the real merits of Lancashire productions.

"It is not too much to hope that people overseas, hearing constantly of new and interesting things done by the Center, will realize the truth that Manchester is indeed a city from which the new and best may be expected to emerge."

At headquarters which are being secured for the Center, there will be shown the coming year a series of exhibits bearing on style. This development, which has the approval of Lancashire traders and designers, and of customers overseas, does not represent an attempt to centralize or to canalize the creative sources, but to collect ideas and knowledge and place them at the disposal of the trade.

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U. S. Defense Plans For Newfoundland Stir Wide Interest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—First it was a peacetime air base that put Newfoundland on the map for the American reading public. Now a prospective defense base is stirring renewed interest in the northern land, according to the Newfoundland Information Bureau here.

With the inauguration of the air base at Botwood from which Pan American Airways took off in their "great circle" flights to Ireland, the Newfoundland Information Bureau, founded in 1935, finds that Americans were "discovering" Newfoundland, to judge by the inquiries received. Now, with the recent leasing by the United States of an air base in Newfoundland, as a result of President Roosevelt's destroyer-airbase deal, a still larger number of inquiries are being received.

"The air base negotiations between the United States and Britain, plus the deliberations of the joint Canadian-United States defense board now under way, are arousing Americans to the fact that Newfoundland is a section of the North American continent, and that while it is separate from the Dominion of Canada, both politically and geographically, both countries are members of the family of nations within the British Commonwealth," R. H. Tait, Bureau director, said today.

Inquiries regarding entry into Newfoundland, whether for tourist or permanent residence purposes, may be addressed to the Bureau office at 50 Rockefeller Plaza, he added.

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Striking Rise In Population Of California

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP) — Evidence of a major shift in American population during the drought and depression years of the '30s came today in a census report that California's residents increased 1,196,437 in the decade.

The report showed California's population increased from 5,677,251 in 1930 to 6,873,688 this year.

Where many of these persons came from was indicated by census figures that five midwest states—South Dakota, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Kansas, and Nebraska—had 300,830 fewer residents than 10 years ago.

Although California's gain of 21.1 per cent was beaten proportionately in some other states, the size of the gain was indicated by the fact that the 1,196,437 increase represents more people than live in the four states of Wyoming, Nevada, Delaware, and Idaho.

Representation Affected

Although figures are not available yet for some states, California's gain seemed to be only the most spectacular of large gains stretching all across the southern half of the United States from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Florida for instance, gained 27.9 per cent, Texas 10.2 per cent, Louisiana 12.1 per cent, New Mexico 24.9 per cent, Nevada 20.8 per cent, North Carolina 12.4 per cent, Virginia 10 per cent, and Tennessee 11.3 per cent.

Also forecasting important changes in the apportionment of seats in the House of Representatives, several changes were indicated in the rankings of the states.

California passed Texas for fifth place, Tennessee passed Alabama for fifteenth, Virginia passed Iowa for nineteenth, Louisiana passed Oklahoma for twenty-first, Arkansas passed Kansas for twenty-fourth, and Rhode Island passed South Dakota for thirty-sixth. More changes may occur when all the states have reported.

Hollywood a Lure

The lights of Hollywood apparently attracted many of the Nation's drifting population. Almost exactly half of the California gain occurred in Los Angeles County, which jumped from 2,208,492 to 2,777,211.

Fifty-four of the State's 58 counties reported gains, however, the largest percentage gain being 106.5 per cent in Shasta County.

Of the State's 62 cities of 10,000 or more population, only San Francisco, twelfth largest city in the Nation, had a decrease, eight-tenths of one per cent. Burbank made the most sprightly growth, 104.6 per cent, according to percentages, but the City of Los Angeles, which includes Hollywood, had easily the biggest population boost, an added 258,744 that brought its total to 1,496,792 and fifth place in the Nation.

Pennsylvania Slate

Pennsylvania ranks first in production of slate, crushed limestone and Portland cement.

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"If you want those as good as your mother used to bake, tell your wife always to buy the baked beans marked 'B & M.'"

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Brick Oven B&M BAKED BEANS

BAKED ALL DAY 'N BRICK OVENS IN OPEN BEAN O'S

IT'S NEW! IT'S DELICIOUS! B & M Maine Corn Relish now at your grocer's! Fine with baked beans, cold cuts, frankfurters, and lots of other foods. Try it.

Southern Chile Teems With Racial Romance

James Sawders

Scenes in the Temuco Area

Upper—Araucanian Indians on the Island of Huape in Lago Ranco—they call themselves "mapocho," people of the soil. Lower—A Temuco Indian weaver.

City of Temuco in Chile Full of Historical Interest

Monitor Traveltalks

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TEMUCO, Chile—This city lies in the center of the wooded region of southern Chile, which in the days of Spanish occupation was the scene of epic struggles between the Conquistadors and the indomitable Araucanian natives. It was founded half a century ago.

A great part of the dense forest which spread through Araucania has been felled. In its place there are broad acres of fair and fertile land, now under cultivation. Temuco has become a progressive city, beautiful in many respects, and is the most important marketing center of an expansive agricultural zone. It is connected by rail with Santiago, 400 miles north.

Plenty of Racial Romance

The city provides many attractions for the visitor for a number of reasons. The foremost of these is that around it, on every side, lie the historic places which Alonso de Ercilla, the Spanish warrior-poet, immortalized in his epic poem "La Araucana," literary gem of the Spanish language.

Again, the visitor, here in the city itself, can study the few remaining representatives of the brave Araucanian race, now living tranquilly on the reservations granted them by the Government, where they farm and weave. They come to Temuco in their colorful attire to sell their domestic manufactures—the "choapino" rugs, hand-woven textiles, hand-worked silver and reed work.

The history and exploits of the Araucanians, the only Indians the Spanish were unable to conquer in South America, can be read in textbooks and tourist guides. On the spot, in Temuco, the visitor is mostly attracted by the marvellous panoramas of lake and river, mountain and forest, to be enjoyed from all points of the compass.

The dense green forest vies with the snowy cones of volcanoes and the mighty peaks of the Andean chain, for the traveler's attention. Virgin nature is here presented in all its primeval grandeur.

A few miles from Temuco, toward the southeast, in the first foothills of the Cordillera, is the great lake of Villarrica, a vast sheet of water which mirrors the snow-covered mountains and forests. At one end there is the town of Villarrica. Hotels, farms and "quintas," nearly all German owned, are dotted around the sparkling countryside, each within access of the lake and all connected by road.

Salmon-Fishing Retreat

On the eastern shore there is the beautiful village of Pucon, which enjoys world fame as a salmon-fishing retreat and for the natural scenic beauties surrounding it. The State Railways have built a hotel whose seasonal luxuries are beyond the purse of local residents. But it lures the sophisticated tourist from Santiago, the United States and Argentina.

From Temuco westward, a branch railway runs to the coast, terminating at the town of Carahue on the banks of the Imperial River. Between Temuco and Carahue is Boroa, a district noted for some settlements of natives whose white color and smooth hair are attributed to past interbreeding with Germanic colonists.

Carahue is built on the spot where the flourishing city of Imperial formerly had its site; founded by Pedro de Valdivia, the Conquistador, in 1551. From this town to Puerto Saavedra there is a distance of 20 miles. The journey may be made by small steamer or by omnibus along the riverside highway.

Puerto Saavedra is a popular resort of southern Chile. The simple architecture of its buildings, the irregular streets and the red-painted roofs make it picturesque. It is the starting point of many excursions. One of these is to Lake Budi, noted until recently for an abundance of swans.

Liner With Refugees Hits Norwegian Tanker

HOBOKEN, N. J., Sept. 13 (AP)—The Greek liner Nea Hellis, her bow agape with several holes punctured in a harbor collision with a tanker, came into port yesterday from Lisbon, Portugal, with 500 Jewish refugees from 30 nations.

Two hours before, the 16,991-ton former British vessel had been in collision with the 5,356-ton Norwegian tanker Litiopa near Staten Island.

The 585 passengers aboard the Greek steamer poured onto her decks at the impact. They soon were quieted. None was injured.

Outward bound, the empty tanker anchored following the crash.

President Puts 'Gas' Embargo On Sources and Aerial Designs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13—President Roosevelt today expanded the embargo on aviation gasoline exports to include specifications or technical information on American aircraft and aerial engines, and the material by which ordinary gasoline is converted into high test fuel.

The action came as Congress prepared to take the final steps in passing the first peacetime draft in American history.

Other defense moves came fast. The War Department issued 14 "speed-up" letters calling on manufacturers to tool up for $170,000,000 armament and munitions orders.

At the same time President Roosevelt sent a special message to Congress outlining rules adopted by the National Defense Advisory Commission governing letting of contracts and labor matters.

The new "speed-up letters" supplement 21 previously sent to other manufacturers authorizing them to tool up for $1,250,000,000 worth of aircraft, engines and propellers. The letters are designed to cut through red tape. They authorize specific companies to go ahead with tooling up while unsettled details of the contracts are worked out. They are all approved by the Defense Commission. It appeared that most of the letters sent out today covered contracts in which site location questions must be studied by the Defense Commission experts.

Silent on Scrap Iron Ban

Mr. Roosevelt in a proclamation placed aircraft and motors under a strict export licensing system in which he included plans, specifications and formulas for aviation fuel.

The President made no comment on reports that a complete export ban on scrap iron, which is particularly important to Japan, would be issued shortly. He said no decision had been made on this matter.

He acted upon the recommendation of Col. R. I. Maxwell, Administrator of Export Control. The new list supplements that issued last July 26, which placed petroleum products tetraethyl lead and iron and steel scrap under export license requirements.

By proclamation May 1, 1937, Mr. Roosevelt had required that aircraft and aircraft engine exports be licensed.

Extends Restrictions

"The present proclamation, taken with the preceding ones mentioned has the effect of puting under the control of the President, for export purposes, not only the aircraft and engines but also the plans and designs for building them," Mr. Roosevelt said in a statement accompanying his proclamation.

The proclamation was actually signed yesterday, but only announced:

In another important defense move, President Roosevelt announced he is moving to increase power facilities of the St. Lawrence River, for the benefit of defense requirements both of the United States and Canada.

On the chance that the power situation as needed for defense might become serious in two or three years, he said, plans are being laid to meet the matter now. For the moment navigation possibilities of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence Waterway are being held in abeyance to meet possible urgent defense power needs.

Meanwhile Congress moved ahead with the two big remaining defense bills.

Prepare for Approval

The Senate today prepared to approve the final version of the draft bill and with approval by both Senate and House will go to the President for signature. It will then be law.

Senate Gets Report

With House approval expected without delay, it will go to President Roosevelt for signature.

The Senate met at 11 to rush action on the conferees' report on the draft bill. Following this, it took up the last of the three major defense measures recommended by President Roosevelt — the excess-profits tax. A complicated struggle impends on this measure. Treasury Department opposition to the version of the original House bill, which the Senate Committee has drastically revised, was reinforced by a one-man minority report from Senator Robert M. La Follette (Prog.), of Wisconsin, who plans to ask the Senate to adopt his substitute.

Having previously agreed on the ages of the draftees as 21 to 35, inclusive, chief interest in the final version of the conscription bill centered on the "drafting of industry" provisions.

Opinions Differ on Detail

Some observers at the Capitol felt that last-minute changes in these provisions had made it easier for the Government to commandeer private industrial plants and facilities, if and when the owners refused to accept defense orders, or—having accepted them—failed to live up to the contracts. There was a difference of opinion on this.

The conferees in their last-minute alterations placed the penalty provision for industry's "draft dodgers" at $10,000, instead of $50,000 as originally proposed in the House bill. The Senate's original Russell-Overton amendment carried no fine.

The $10,000 penalty is the same amount fixed for an army draft dodger, with a maximum prison term of five years, which also is applied against a so-called "industrial draft dodger." The objective evidently is to put the two matters on the same level.

Army Speedup

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—Reorganization of its new "streamlined" divisions to provide greater striking power and simplicity of command was ordered by the War Department.

A substantial increase in armaments, already far exceeding World War or National Guard division strength, was embraced in the orders issued as a result of deficiencies uncovered during maneuvers and field exercises of the past year.

"There will be decided increases in the number of machine guns, rifles (both automatic and semi-automatic), mortars and anti-tank weapons," the Department announced.

The authorized strength of the new type divisions is to be approximately 14,000 officers and enlisted men, compared with the authorized war strength of approximately 12,000 officers and enlisted men for the present "streamlined" divisions.

Artillery and infantry sections in division headquarters, and artillery regimental headquarters, are to be eliminated in the reorganization. This, it was said, would simplify the command so that the divisions could "take the fullest advantage of the modern weapons with which the Army is now being equipped."

The Department said that the "streamlined" division would continue to be marching units but that sufficient motorized transportation would be provided to move all supplies and about half of the men.

Grand Coulee Dam Nears End After Seven Years of Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WENATCHEE, Wash.—As Grand Coulee Dam in North Central Washington approaches its final stages of construction, the United States is giving a great deal of thought and consideration to this greatest of all man-made structures in the world—because it holds within its cold, huge bulk vast promises for a service to mankind in the home, on the farm, in industry, and for agricultural and mineral development.

There it lies, stretching 4,300 feet along its crest across the Columbia River channel, a gigantic monolith of concrete and re-enforcing steel, a controlling impediment to the second largest river in America which is the greatest potential source of useful energy among the rivers of this country Today the dam is more than 98 per cent completed as far as the main structure is concerned. More than 10,000,000 cubic yards of concrete will have been poured into its frames since original excavation work started seven years ago. It's three times larger than the largest Egyptian pyramid, and two and one-half times greater in volume than Boulder Dam.

The suitable arrangement of the various factors that made possible the Grand Coulee development could not have been a mere accident resulting from the convulsions of prehistoric volcanic forces. The striking strategy of the entire arrangement points to a predestinating Mother Nature who carefully planned the various links and laid them side by side, so to speak, in order that they might be forged into one whole for the very purpose of subsistance.

These are the factors:

1. A mighty river of vast hydroelectric potentialities and irrigating sources.

2. A million acres of plateau capable of supporting a population of 25,000 to 40,000 farming families—now populated by only several hundred—lying within the bend of the Columbia and ideally located for reclamation with water from this river.

3. A vast mineral area in which ore of many metals is known to exist.

Primarily, Grand Coulee will serve a two-fold purpose: the reclamation of these million acres of arid but potentially highly productive Big Bend soil, and the development of electrical energy for factory, mine, farm and home. It is a tremendous step toward the building and development of peacetime economy, and stands ready as a mighty factor in America's future national defense.

Plant Explosion Probed by F.B.I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KENVIL, N J., Sept. 13—Following majo. explosions which leveled part of the Hercules Powder Company plant here yesterday, Federal Bureau of Investigation agents looked for causes, including possible sabotage, while rescue crews were at work.

Fatalities reach 39, with 125 other casualties, while damage was estimated at $1,000,000 in property.

The company manufactures smokeless powder and other explosives. It was engaged in fulfilling numerous national defense contracts. In the last three months the company had received $40,000,000 in contracts from the Federal Government.

The blast, of undetermined origin, was of such intensity that the countryside was rocked for miles around. Reverberations were felt as far away as Danbury, Conn., 125 miles to the east. Thousands in surrounding districts believed there had been an earthquake.

Youth Orchestra Wins Friends For U. S. in Latin Republics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The All-American Youth Orchestra, lately touring South America, is destined to have a lasting influence throughout the Western Hemisphere, in the view of its conductor, Leopold Stokowski. It has stirred a new force, he notes, in South America, and back home in the States, it has started an important development. His idea, he said, has been to see it become a permanet thing, its members, the cream of America's young talent, playing in established symphony orchestras in winter, and coming together between seasons to tour. For such a plan would infuse a fresh, vital stream in the States and South America, and would not only be a musical factor but would serve as an example and inspiration for every type of activity. According to him, young architects, young painters, young writers—young people in every field—should have a chance.

The interviewer talked with Mr. Stokowski in the train, coming down from Rosario, a cattle center half a day's ride away from Buenos Aires, on the flat pampa of Argentina. The hour was early, and most of the players were stretched out for a nap. A rehearsal and a concert were ahead later in the day. Disdaining the parlor-car, Mr. Stokowski remained in the coach. The train guard came by with a note. It was from the engineer.

"Would it be possible," it read, "to go to concert?" The writer had heard the orchestra on the radio.

"The people speak," remarked Mr. Stokowski; "they know what they want. I believe this orchestra has created a new drive in South America. We have carried seeds from North America and we are taking seeds from South America back with us. It works both ways. We have brought them our music and we are taking back theirs.

"I have a mass of compositions that I am bringing home with me and I am arranging for more to be forwarded. Some of it is only partially composed, but the authors have been so anxious that they have brought it to us for a hearing. We have established real contracts here. People will be looking for new things to send, and I and the orchestra will send music to them. It will be informal—as one musician to another. That is better."

"Being Themslves"

He does not ask South America, long dependent on Europe for its cultural inspiration, to turn to North America just because war has come. The Americas, in his opinion, have a future in one thing. "That is," as he puts it, "being themselves." Continuing the discussion, he said:

"Not in imitation or copying or pretence; I think the U. S. A. has taken great steps in this direction in the last years. If it can be speeded up, there and here, we shall have a real culture. In selecting the members of the Youth Orchestra, I traveled all over the States. I found that in the West, in such States as Nebraska, Wyoming, and Montana, they are completely American. The East is more European, and the Far West shows the effect of Asiatic influences.

"As one who is European born, I see things more strongly perhaps than others. It is these central, untouched States, these intensely American states, that possess the real strength of America.

"I think South America is much like us. Brazil seems explosive and electric. The people have a quality like dynamite. In Argentina, they are more reserved. They take a long time to decide. What they like grows, like a crescendo in music. When they arrive at a decision, they are faithful to it.

"In Uruguay, I found the greatest feeling of interest and culture. Montevideo seemed less commercial. The mental attitude we sensed was that the people were willing to sacrifice almost anything. Three-quarters of an hour after the musicians left the stage, the audience was still waiting and applauding.

"We are all of us, republics. We go through an evolutionary process in finding ourselves. Each must draw on itself first. That is an absolute essential of the future."

How Received

The writer read Mr. Stokowski some comments, favorable and otherwise, on his performances. One critic, for example, attacked his use of instruments for voices in the "Tristan" music Another thought it a marvelous idea. One listener wrote that if Wagner could hear him, he "would hold up his hands in horror." Another declared that Stokowski was the one conductor who realized that the interpretation of music must progress with the times.

How did he feel about the response of South America? "The people themselves are with us," he said. "Only the dry intellectuals can't understand; their temper will not let them. The intellectual is only one part of music—one of the least important, I think. Music must be in the heart—it must capture emotion, imagination."

Letters in which the writers hoped that the inspiration of his Youth Orchestra would create similar orchestras here pleased Mr. Stokowski most. "That's it, that's what we want to do," he said.

The young folks of the orchestra are found to have gained much from the education of travel. "They are alive, absorbent, filled with new ideas and impressions," observed the conductor. A blending of the youth of all the States, they appear to have stimulated and aided one another. For himself, the coductor regretted that he had not had more opportunity to meet South Americans. But inflexible steamship sailings and the necessity for extra concerts filled every moment. "I plan to make another trip to this continent," he said. "I should like to come alone first and explore your native music; to get into the interior away from the cities and see things at first hand."

As to a return tour next year, it was still too early to talk. But members of the orchestra, questioned on the subject, had definite ideas; and to them, Mr. Stokowski listened interestedly. They want to come back. If they do, they will learn the language. Only a few spoke any Spanish, none Portuguese. It was no hindrance, however. They constantly met people who answered their laboriously practiced Castellano phrases with American slang. "Gracias Señor" would bring forth an "O. K.; don't mention it" from natives whose knowledge of English might be limited, but whose determination to show their pro-American zeal could not be surpassed.

More Travel Time

Most would like more free time. They realized the necessity for constant rehearsal to maintain their orchestral perfection, and there were few grumblers. But all felt that they would have liked to meet more Argentines, Uruguayans and Brazilians and to have learned more about South America. They are sure the next trip—it is almost accepted as a certainty—will be different. This time, they explained, it was necessary to prove themselves. Next time—their reputation will make the path easier.

Uncertain Period Ends in Question

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—The State Supreme Court handed down a 13-page opinion on ?

Webster's defines the question mark as (1) an interrogation point (?); (2) something unknown, unknowable, or uncertain, and (3) the violet tip (butterfly).

Dispensing with the violet tip (butterfly) part of this, Justice Ferdinand Pecora ruled that the sentence "May I help you with your problem of reorganization of the personnel" should be ended with ? and not .

The case centered about the petition of 17 persons who on Nov. 2, 1939, wrote in a civil service examination for clerk that the sentence should be punctuated with ?

The Municipal Civil Service Commission decided that the sentence called for a . and marked wrong all those who wrote ?

In the showdown, the Judge pointed out that the ? petitioners had received 6 supporting letters from learned authorities, while the Commission could only muster three . stalwarts.

General Pensions Bill Gets Forced Attention

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—Representative Warren G. Magnuson (D) of Washington announced yesterday that 100 members of the House had started a movement to force consideration at the present session of Congress of his bill to provide pensions of $30 a month for all persons 60 years old or over.

Mr. Magnuson said a petition to force the measure to the floor of the House had 205 signatures; 218 are required.

The Nation, Mr. Magnuson added, "is sooner or later coming to a flat general pension based on the insurance theory that all should pay during their producing years small annuity premiums for which they will receive protection when they reach the retirement" age.

The proposed measure would be financed with a 2 per cent gross profits tax. It would extend to all classes the provisions of the Social Security System.

University of Buffalo Doubles Student Pilots

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 13 (AP)—The number of student pilots being trained at the University of Buffalo under Civil Aeronautics Authority sponsorship will be doubled.

Dr. Lewis A. Froman, director of the university's aeronautic training program, said the number would be increased from 20 to 40 in line with authorization received from the CAA.

He expects that 80 student pilots will be trained in the two semesters this year, compared with 40 last year.

Wallace Sees Demands Here If Hitler Wins

ST. CLOUD, Minn., Sept. 13 (AP)—Henry A. Wallace carried his Vice-Presidential campaign into Northern Minnesota today with a warning that the United States faces an economic invasion if Germany defeats Great Britain.

Stopping here last night on his way to Duluth and the Iron Range cities, the Democratic candidate observed that if there is a Hitler victory there will be pressure for loans from "the puppet governments of Europe, and American finance will be wanting to float these loans here."

"The result," he said, "will be peaceful peneration of the New World and if we do any business with a Europe under Hitler, we will have to continue that business on a larger and larger scale in order to avoid a business collapse."

He added that residents of the United States "must be prepared to fight for peace in this hemisphere for your children."

The former Secretary of Agriculture said he thought it opportune to talk about Wall Street capitalism and Main Street capitalism here, in the seat of Stearns County, one-time home of Sinclair Lewis, who based his novel, "Main Street," on life in nearby Sauk Centre.

The Republican Party, Mr. Wallace said, is the party of Wall Street capitalism, opposed to the Democrats' Main Street capitalism. The latter, he said, favored financial activity like that which existed before the World War—the making and selling of things—while the Wall Street interests were mainly concerned with the selling of stock and the development of holding companies.

Appropriations By Congress Set Peacetime Record

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—Congress has appropriated $13,127,427,195 so far this session and may be asked to approve $1,500,000,000 in additional funds before adjournment.

In addition, it has authorized another $8,256,082,009 for expenditure in future years—the actual cash to be voted in subsequent sessions—for a grand total of $21,383,509,204.

Appropriations and commitments for defense account for more than $15,000,000,000 of that total.

Congressional records show that the $13,127,427,195, in direct appropriations already exceed those of any full peacetime year in the nation's history. Last year's total was $9,719,258,467.

Only the World War outlays were greater—$18,881,940,243 in the fiscal year of 1918, and $27,065,148,993 in 1919.

The World War totals, however, include the so-called "permanent and indefinite" expenditures, for fixed charges such as interest on the public debt.

If this year's fixed charges—$3,975,524,448—are added to the current session's appropriations, the Government's contemplated cold-cash expenditures are boosted close to the 1918 level.

The defense outlays include $6,959,635,806 of actual appropriations, $3,646,082,009 in contract authorizations for the Army, Navy and Army Air Corps, and $4,610,000,000 in a single authorization for a "two-ocean" Navy. Funds for these authorizations will be provided over the next four or five years.

The estimated $1,500,000,000 in additional appropriations Congress may be asked to approve before adjournment include roughly $1,250,000,000 for training Army conscripts, $150,000,000 for defense housing, and $138,000,000 for various civil functions, some related to defense.

The $138,000,000 estimates include, among other things, $53,000,000 for training workers in defense industries; $38,167,000 to reduce interest on farm mortgages to 3½ per cent; $10,000,000 for the Coast Guard; $8,000,000 for harbor dredging in connection with Navy operations, and $3,850,000 for construction of transmission lines at Bonneville Dam.

G. O. P.-Democrats' Income and Outgo

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—Reports to the Clerk of the House showed today the Republican National Committee received contributions of $1,459,632 in June, July, and August.

Its disbursements for the same period were shown as $886,144. The Committee also reported unpaid obligations of $107,931, incurred from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31. For the same period, the Committee reported receipts of $2,320,717 and expenditures of $2,032,139, of which $639,306 was in connection with the 1936 campaign.

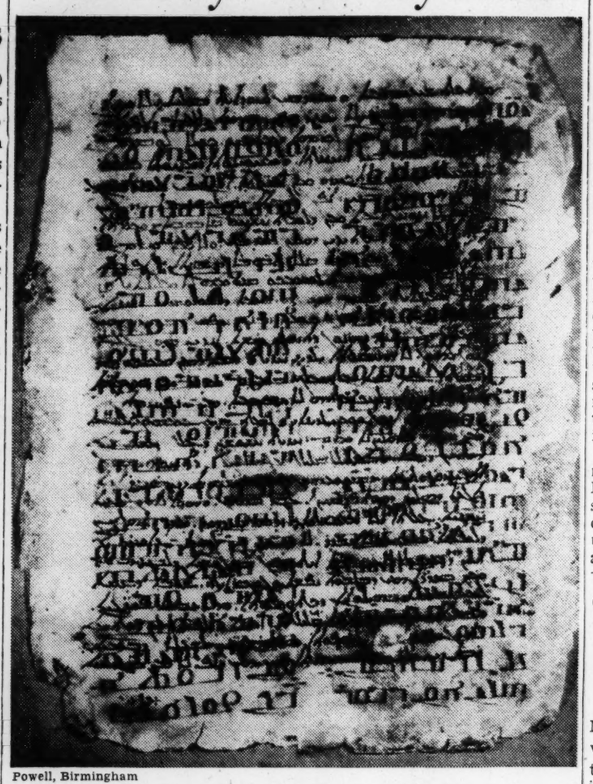
The Democratic National Committee reported receipt of $333,548 from contributions, advertising and other sources from June 1 to Aug. 31, of which $197,418 came from the sale of advertising in the Democratic Campaign Year Book.

The Committee's disbursements for the period were given as $339,141 and unpaid obligations as $39,045.

Made Their Own Fiddle

LOGAN, Ohio (AP)—Not having the money to buy one, Elmer Neil and Glendale Robinson made a bull fiddle out of cheese boxes, orange crates, a hickory limb, a mop handle, a washtub and an old fence post. It worked so well that they used it with the high school orchestra.

Underwriting on Bible Page Bared by Violet Ray Picture



Powell, Birmingham

Manuscript Literature Enriched

Palimpsest photographed in ultra-violet light, revealing the underwriting which is now known to be part of a Palestinian-Syriac Bible at least 1,400 years old.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—A valuable addition to Biblical manuscripts has been revealed by ultra-violet ray photography in the Library of Oriental Manuscripts at Selly Oak Colleges, Birmingham.

The discovery is a leaf of a Palestinian-Syriac Bible, prpbably written in the sixth century, which has turned out to be a folio missing from the famous Biblical manuscript known as Codex Climacus. This index is in Westminster College, Cambridge.

The manuscript is a palimpsest on vellum. A palimpsest is a document containing two writings, the underwriting having been rubbed out so that the sheet could be used again. The device was commonly resorted to when writing material was scarce, and in the present case the writings are separated by more than two centuries.

Underwriting Faint

The top writing, which was clear enough to the ordinary glance, contains part of the book called Scala Paradisi by St. John Climax, who was Abbot of the Mount Sinai monastery in the sixth century.

The underwriting was exceedingly faint, nevertheless it occurred to Mr. G. Woledge, formerly librarian at Selly Oak, that it was similar to Codex Climacus, which was bought in parts in the Near East and presented to Cambridge by Mrs. Agnes Smith Lewis about 35 years ago.

He drew the attention of a distinguished Orientalist, Prof. D. S. Margoliouth, to this resemblance, and after examination Professor Margoliouth had little hesitation in confirming the fact that this was indeed the leaf which had been missing from Codex Climacus for so long.

Vital Part of Codex

It remained for an ultra-violet ray photograph to be taken of the text of the underwriting, and this was done by Dr. Matthew Black, lecturer in the department of Semetic languages at the University of Manchester. The photographs have enabled Dr. Black to restore the underwriting. He has shown that it belongs to the most valuable part of Codex Climacus, and contains a practically complete text of a portion of the 21st chapter of the Acts of the Apostles.

Its value is greatly enhanced by the fact that Codex Climacus is the only known manuscript of the Gospels and the Acts in the Palestinian-Syriac dialect, and the discovery is therefore of the greatest importance in the history of Syriac translations of the New Testament. New forms of Palestinian-Syriac words occur in the Selly Oak palimpsest, and the examination of it has enabled additions to be made to the vocabularies of the dialect which was in use 1,400 years ago.

Curtiss Producing Six Planes a Day

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 13 (AP)—Current production of Curtiss Army pursuit planes is less than half of the peak output of 15 a day during the World War.

Burdette S. Wright, President of the Curtiss Aeroplane Division of the Curtiss-Wright Corporation, said today the company now is producing six planes a day—three for the United States and three for Great Britain.

He explained the present type of planes presents a far greater problem than the "Jennies" of the last war and predicted production soon will "vastly exceed" the 1918 peak.

Educator Asks 'Science of Democracy'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 — The possibility of formulating a new "science of democracy" which would tackle the problems of integrating human relations with a democratic way of life was discussed by speakers at the closing session of the Conference on Science, Philosophy, and Religion, held at the Jewish Theological Seminary here today.

The conference, to which natural scientists, professors, philosophers and theologians gathered in an atempt to reach some unity in democratic thinking as opposed to the unity obtained in totalitarian thought by force and propaganda, will close today. Later in the year, spokesmen said, sessions will be resumed as a continuing attempt to systematize the scattered thinking of democracy.

The need for a "science of democracy" was suggested by Harold D. Lasswell, professor of politcial science in the Washington School of Psychiatry. Democracy and natural science, he stressed, must find a means of mutual helpfulness if there is to be steady progress toward a fuller life.

"One concern of such a science of democracy," he explained, "would be with the ways and means of introducing the applications of science into the life of society. We can examine the cause of success and of failure in the spreading of truth, and gradually, our good intentions can be more effectively implemented by science."

Thus, he said, a science of democracy would be concerned with the application of natural science to industrial and farm production, and would seek to devise methods which insured that scientific advance did not disrupt employment. It would, he stressed, regard the word unemployed as a "standing insult to human dignity" because it implied that the human beings referred to were socially useless.

The science of democracy, he declared, would seek equally to improve the tools of communication, and the instruments by which the public may be acquainted with basic issues confronting society and the means of their solution. It would seek to improve the methods and efficiency of democratic government, so that dangerous time lags and failures might be advoided.

Natural science was praised by other speakers on the ground that it alone would be able to provide the physical instruments with which to fight against totalitarianism, while the flight of natural scientists from Germany to democratic nations was cited as proving that natural science requires a democratic climate for effective growth.

Many of the natural scientists declared themselves in sympathy with Dr. Albert Einstein's appeal, made yesterday, for the abandonment of the concept of a "personal God" and the substitution of religion based on veneration of universal good. Theologians, however, were not all in agreement.

"It is somewhat of a surprise," said Dr. Louis Finkelstein, President of the Jewish Theological Seminary, "that Professor Einstein, a natural scientist, should give such an absolute judgment in a field that was philosophical and theological in character."

'Okies' Grab Dust Bowl Land, College Sons Test Learning

BEAVER, Okla., Sept. 13 (AP)—Now hear the story of the "Okies" who refused to leave, who stuck to the soil though a lot of it blew away in the rolling clouds of ceaseless dust storms.

To this corner of the erstwhile Dust Bowl—emptied of many a disheartened farmer who fled to greener parts—came the State recently to peddle 84 tracts of land.

Oklahoma's School Land Commission had made loans on these farms, been forced to foreclose when nearly a decade of drought broke many a tiller.

To the surprise of Commission Secretary Charles B. Steele, farmers, many young and eager, crowded around, snapped up 80 tracts at prices averaging well above appraised value.

Unusual Season

To be sure, the Dust Bowl had just come through one of its wettest seasons. Feed crops flourished. Wheat farmers, who before the droughts harvested crops of from 35 to 40 bushels an acre, had abundant moisture for fall seeding.

But this was only one year. Behind lay a drab succession of seasons of dust and crop destruction, mounting debt and taxes. This cycle easily could swing back.

So Mr. Steele was curious, made inquiry, said he found this explanation.

"First, years of drought left only those farmers who had faith in the land's comeback ability," said he. "Second, their sons had gone to Panhandle College and learned new dry farming methods."

These graduates of the Bowl's only institution of higher learning—Panhandle A. & M. College, at Goodwell—itched to test ways of battling obstinate nature on their own land, Mr. Steele found.

On farms ranging from 80 acres to a section, which the State sells on easy terms to encourage farm owning, these youths will try college-taught contour farming to trap the little moisture that falls.

Some will use special listers that throw up tiny dams across the rows to prevent water run-off They will try methods of weighing down plowed land with chunks of hard earth to minimize blowing.

A few, given financial backing, would like to experiment with deep well irrigation, which has had tremendous experimental success at the college.

Thus the State, says Mr. Steele, through its college and land commission, will attempt to solve its own problem of farm population migration.

Busman's Holiday

MOBERLY, Mo. (AP)—W. T. Giles and F. M. Rouch, railroad machinists, built a streamlined train model, working a year in their spare time. It's motor-powered and capable of carrying 24 passengers in three cars. They said the job was fun.

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A COLUMBIA PICTURE

Coming To Your Local Theatre Soon!

Nazis Bomb Buckingham Palace

Continued from Page 1

made homeless by indiscriminate bombing.

Some of these people are being moved into other areas after staying at emergency rest centers in the East End and the next move is that those unable to fend for themselves will be drafted into billets.

Minister of Health Malcolm MacDonald has applied to householders in the London region to offer sanctuary to victims and hundreds of homeless families already have been accommodated in this way.

Later local authorities may exercise the powers that they have to provide housing accommodation for folk whose homes have been shattered beyond repair or for some other reason are now unsuited for residence. Many people had to leave their homes because of unexploded bombs in the vicinity and for a large proportion of them the emergency is probably only a matter of a day or two.

The Government is assisting local authorities where necessary and there have been many generous offers of aid from private sources.

Yesterday the Lord Mayor's Red Cross and St. John's Fund placed £250,000 at the disposal of its County Committees to be applied for immediate relief of bombardment victims.

Meanwhile the evacuation of school children in the London area is seen as a pressing question. Many already have been moved under Government schemes, but at least 370,000 are still in the capital.

Temporary Lull

LONDON, Sept. 13 (AP)—Although some high explosive and incendiary bombs fell in the capital during the night, the raiders failed to reach Central London in force and a Government communiqué said damage was the lightest since the massed raids began Sept. 7. Casualties were said to be small.

Other attacks were launched simultaneously on many areas in the British Isles, but the communiqué said that only lone bombers or small formations participated and declared their operations were seriously hampered by heavy ground fire.

A German warplane dropped a number of incendiary bombs on Northern Ireland today, setting fire to an auctioneer's premises, a public house and a private home. Two bombs fell in the main street close to an air raid shelter.

The Midlands had its longest night alarm of the war, however, and a number of homes were damaged in two Lancashire towns and in a town on the eastern outskirts of London.

The curtain of explosives thrown up by London's new anti-aircraft technique in the dusk-to-dawn raid appeared even more effective than on the night of Sept. 11, when the Nazis received their first taste of concentrated shelling.

The barrage was not as continuous as earlier but appeared more intense whenever enemy planes were heard in the distance.

So heavy were the clouds that few of the shellbursts could be seen from the ground, but falling shrapnel shattered many windows and kept most civilians under cover. As on the previous night few searchlights were used by the ground defenses.

The raiders again dropped a number of time bombs and the areas where they fell were roped off while "suicide squads" worked to deaden the explosions when they come.

There were no official figures on the night's casualties in London, but a communiqué announced that 125 had been killed and 250 wounded on the afternoon of Sept. 11 and that 40 had been killed and 170 wounded that night.

This brought the total London casualties from Sept. 7 through Sept. 11 to 1,175 fatalities and approximately 4,270 injured.

Daylight Raids

BERLIN, Sept. 13 (AP)—The German Air Force stepped up its siege of London today in daylight assaults which were reported here to have caused fresh destruction with "extraordinary accuracy" on the British capital's docks and industries.

Although Berliners slept through the night without air raid alarms, authorized sources said these "retaliatory" attacks on London and other parts of England would continue without letup.

Another German attack in southern England was said to have put one airplane factory out of production.

The High Command reported that during the night new fires and explosions were set off in London and the western port of Liverpool and heavy damage inflicted on Bexhill, Brighton, Banbury and other places in southern England.

Light British naval forces attempted to shell Boulogne, in German-held France, during the night, but were driven off by Nazi coastal batteries wihout damage, its communiqué said.

It admitted that British night raiders swept over northern and western Germany and dropped bombs on residential sections and one village, but declared that they failed to reach their real goals.

In sea warfare today's communiqué reported a lone German U-boat had sunk six British armed merchantmen totalling 37,600 tons, including one 7,000-ton steamer already reported. Another 8,000-ton freighter was said to have been damaged severely southwest of the Isle of Man.

The German radio said yesterday Field Marshal Walther von Brauchitsch, the German High Commander, had visited a French Atlantic port which is serving as a naval base against Britain. He also inspected German troops in France.

Palace Hit

LONDON, Sept. 13 (AP)—Five German bombs caused "slight" damage to historic Buckingham Palace and its precincts today in London's longest daylight raid of the war, but King George and Queen Elizabeth, at the royal residence during the bombardment, escaped injury.

Two of the bombs fell in the inner quadrangle of the Palace. A third hit the private chapel in the south wing and the other two fell on a roadway between the Victoria Memorial and the Palace gates.

Three members of the Palace staff and three plumbers working there were slightly injured.

Nearly all the Palace windows on the south side of the inner quadrangle were broken.

Other incendiary bombs fell close to the Palace.

The Court correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph, British news agency, who witnessed the attack, said that as the plane came over the center of the Palace the pilot appeared to cut his engines and the machine lost speed. Then came the whistle of bombs and explosions were heard in rapid succession.

Inside the Palace the King and Queen with members of the household staff already had gone to shelters underneath the Palace.

They were there when one of the bombs crashed into the south wing, damaging the Royal Chapel, which is close to the ambassadors' entrance.

Meanwhile the British Press Association, listing damage in recent air raids stated that Somerset House, historic building in the Strand now occupied by numerous Government offices, the Piccadilly Hotel and eight churches were among London buildings "affected."

Announcing that it was now possible to disclose for the first time the identity of some of the structures damaged, the Press Association said:

"Among the buildings concerned are Somerset House, and the churches of St. Magnus the Martyr; St. Swithin's, Cannon Street; St. Mary-at-Hill; St. Dunstan's-in-the-East; St. Mary Woolnoth; St. Clement's, East Cheap; St. Augustine's, Watling Street, and St. Giles Cripplegate.

"Rotten Row and Berkeley Square also were affected, and among the places which have suffered were the Ford showrooms, the Piccadilly hotel and the premises occupied before the war by the Italian Tourist Company."

Rotten Row is the famous bridle path in Hyde Park frequented by London Society and Berkeley Square is a well-known old residential section.

Bremen Bombed

LONDON, Sept. 13 (AP)—British bomber pilots returning from a raid over Germany yesterday told of bombing the German city of Bremen for two hours.

They also said bombs dropped on the railway yards at Coblenz caused numerous fires and started a series of sharp explosions as though an ammunition train was hit.

At Cologne, they reported, bombs burst on a railway line and straddled a bridge across the Rhine, causing fires and explosions.

Reports from pilots compiled by the Air Ministry news service told of British bombers scoring hits on German docks and "invasion bases," railheads and airdromes for hours on end. The raids extended from the Channel Coast to the Baltic Sea and included inland towns as well.

The German-occupied ports of Calais, Boulogne, and Flushing and Germany's own Hamburg, Bremen, Bremerhaven, and Wilhelmshaven had the contents of British bomb racks emptied on them, the British reports declared.

Docks at Flushing, the Netherlands, where a large number of barges were moored, were bombed persistently for an hour and a concentration of barges higher up the coast were hit and damaged, these reports said.

More barges were reported hit and damaged at Ostend, Belgium, where during a four-hour raid bombs were dropped on docks and basins. Here fires were reported raging in all parts of the harbor and two explosions gave off a huge column of smoke that pierced the cloud layer 10,000 feet above the harbor.

The British reports said railway lines and yards through which reinforcements and material were being sent to German armies in France, Belgium, and Holland—Cologne, Hamm, Mannheim, and Coblenz received heavy attacks.

Nazi Air Story

BERLIN, Sept. 13 (AP)—An account of damage caused by German bombers to London was given here today by Hans Rechenberg, Economic Minister Walther Funk's right hand man, who has taken part in several of the German air raids.

Herr Rechenberg claimed that one dock section of London had been so damaged by fires, bombs, and smoke that a low-flying scout found no antiaircraft batteries in action within it.

Herr Rechenberg suggested that the heat was so intense that no gunner could remain at his post along the Thames riverfront.

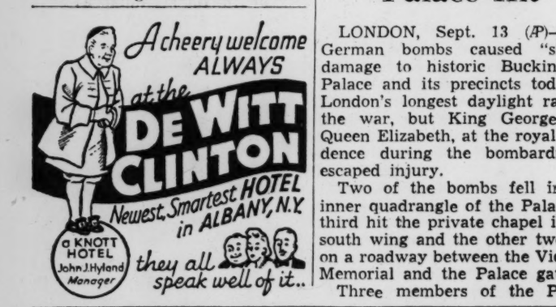
Describing one raiding attack on London, he said "after each bomb I ran from the front part of the plane to the stern to watch whether we hit the mark. One of the most exciting moments is always that immediately after a heavy bomb has been dropped.

"There's always the fear that possibly it went into the Thames instead of hitting a mark on land.

"But from the great cloud of smoke and rapidly spreading flames we saw we had scored full hits."

Service Jobs Assured By Insurance Company

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States announced that its employees enlisting or called to military service would get their jobs, same pay, and seniority rights back when they returned to civilian life. Those with the company a year or longer upon joining the services will get three months' pay, less Government pay. Those employed less than one year will get one month's pay.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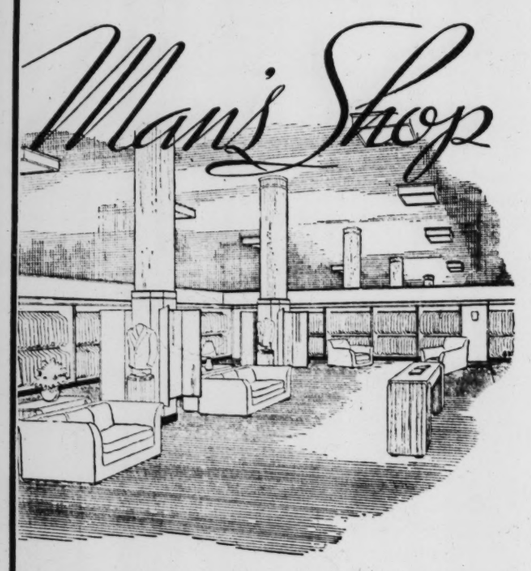

A fitting finale to your tour of the Eastern States Exposition is a visit to this showplace of Springfield. Now double its former size and modernized with beautiful new blond Prima Vera wood fixtures and modern fluorescent lighting, it houses the kind of quality clothes men of good taste insist on. Come see the beautiful surroundings. Come select your Fall clothes from this vast assembly of authentic men's fashions.

STEIGER'S

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Music for an Air Raid

© Fox

Rehearsal Underground

These English school children at Manchester intend to entertain themselves during any German air raid. They probably will not even hear the noise of guns and bombs above the strains of their own music. These youthful musicians practicing in their air-raid shelter are members of the percussion band of the Wilbraham Infants' School.

Colony of Sudeten Germans Happy in British Columbia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alberta—A few miles from here just over the British Columbia border in the Peace River section, approximately 500 Sudeten German settlers have found their key to happiness.

The colony, now almost two years of age, has proved successful, a recent visit disclosed.

Not quite two years ago they were a German minority wedged in between a belligerent Germany and an equally resolved Czechoslovakia—the focal point of one of the world's largest crises.

But today that is all in the background. They did not care for the Nazi rule when the Sudetenland was awarded to Germany. They left their homes for Canada. And today their main worries are whether it will be an early spring for planting, or whether the price of livestock will go up.

They are of German extraction, they speak German and they have many German habits of life, yet they will tell you they sincerely hope the Nazis are beaten in the war now raging far from their new homeland at Tupper Creek, British Columbia.

Dates of Arrival

The first party of Sudeten folk, 25 families, arrived in April, 1939, under a scheme of assisted migration approved by the British Government. They had been in refugee camps in England and eagerly agreed to the plan of settlement in Canada. By August all the colony were settled in the Peace River block, 153 families and 35 single men. There were a few Jewish people in the number.

The first summer these sturdy Sudeten families—few of them had had previous agricultural experience—managed to sow 690 acres of crops and during the summer 1,400 acres were cleared, three tractors being kept chugging along night and day.

This year 2,600 acres were seeded and most of this will be harvested as feed crops for livestock is being stressed rather than commercial grain production. Up in the Peace River country frost comes early and then it would cost excessively in freight to get wheat to the Edmonton market, 475 miles away.

The colony has its own sawmill which supplies the material for the houses and other buildings. Most of the foundation work has been done co-operatively with the communal spirit prevailing to a high degree. New families are gradually being located on their individual farm units. When each family "breaks off" it is given an allotment of livestock, and at once they go to work to build up their home place.

Assorted Group

It was a motley group, that colony from the Sudeten country. There were professional men, artisans, factory hands, toy makers, cabinet makers, blacksmiths, accountants and others. They found the manual labor in Canada's northern hinterland hard and the country wild. It was new country. But they did not complain; they smiled and worked the harder.

Their district is served by the Alberta Northern Railways with Pouce Coupe 12 miles away. They have schools with the English language stressed, but the regular British Columbia school curriculum is followed. One of the teachers, Miss Lydia Hinke, a graduate of the University of Alberta, was born in Sudetenland although coming to Canada at the age of six. Night school is provided for adults. Native Czech handicratts are being continued, with the products of these skilled workers much in demand. Mrs. Wilhelm Wanka, a former student at the University of Prague, makes European costume dolls; others do handsome basketry.

Woolly Reports Wearisome, Churchill Wants Them Crisp

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Even the literary style of Whitehall, headquarters of the Civil Service and ancestral home of the fine art of notewriting, is to undergo alterations for the benefit of a speeded war effort.

Mr. Winston Churchill, Prime Minister, has circulated instructions to all Government departments urging them to keep their notes brief and to the point.

"To do our work we all have to read a mass of papers," his instructions state. "Nearly all of them are far too long. This wastes time, while energy has to be spent in looking for the essential points. I ask my colleagues and their staffs to see to it that their reports are shorter.

"The aim should be reports which set out the main points in a series of short, crisp paragraphs. If a report relies on detailed analysis of some complicated factors, or on statistics, these should be set in an appendix. Often the occasion is best met by submitting not a full-dress report, but an aide-memoire consisting of headings only, which can be expanded orally if required.

"Let us have an end of such phrases as these:

"'It is also of importance to bear in mind the following considerations . . .' or

"'Consideration should be given to the possibility of carrying into effect . . .'

"Most of these woolly phrases are mere padding, which can be left out altogether or replaced by a single word. Let us not shrink from using the short expressive phrase, even if it is conversational."

German Library Claims Immunity

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—The German Library of Information, recent target of the Dies Congressional Committee, was described today by its attorney as "a branch of the German Government" and "immune to any process of the New York State courts."

The claim to diplomatic immunity was made at the beginning of a hearing on a summons action charging the organization violated a section of the penal law by not registering as a business corporation.

Before Magistrate Charles G. Keutgen, Emil Morisini, Jr., counsel for Dr. Mathias Schmitz, Director of the Library, declared, "We contest the jurisdiction of this court."

Mr. Morisini produced what he described as a certificate from the German charge d'affairs at Washington attesting that the Library was connected with the German Government, and a document purporting to show that the organization had registered with the State Department.

The action was begun by former Magistrate Joseph Goldstein. Dr. Schmitz was not present at the hearing.

Church Urges Custom as Ally In Labor Cause

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Sept. 13 (CP)—The United Church of Canada "believes that the war emergency should not be used, by either capital or labor, for the advancement of their respective interests," said a report presented yesterday to the ninth General Council of the Church, meeting here.

The report, prepared by a committee on economic and social research urged the Church to support all reasonable and constructive efforts to secure Federal and provincial legislation for the improvement of collective bargaining procedures.

It said that the United Church should not put undue confidence in statutory law as a means by which the working man may improve his lot. "It is clear that there are marked limits to the creative force of statutory law when a people's customs are to be changed," the report added. It continued:

"In the United States, reliance has been placed upon legislation, namely, 'The Wagner Act,' to stabilize relations between workers and employers, whereas in Great Britain, the principles of collective bargaining had a slow but sure growth more by education than by legislation, and now rest firmly upon custom. It is the belief of this Commission that unless the principle of collective bargaining is accepted by employers and the public in general legislation to make it compulsory will be of limited value.

"Our church expresses approval of the Government's action in extending the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act to all industries connected with war work and defense projects in Canada. Two reservations, however, to this general approval should be noted:

"1. Our church warns against the danger that conciliation boards, authorized under the Act may unnecessarily delay the proceedings and thereby weaken labor in its efforts to secure improved conditions of work.

"2. Our Church points out that there are some exceptional conditions. Certain industries, such as the Great Lakes transport systems, coal mining, were, prior to 1939, at a low level of activity, with resultant low wages and unfavorable working conditions which should not be considered as normal for employees in these lines of work.

Old Records Used For Art Purposes

PORTLAND, Ore. (AP) — Old phonograph records are ending up in strange places and strange shapes in Portland.

The music they carried was seldom hot enough to melt them down. That's where Violet and Gwendolyn Hooker, two negro girls, come in.

The girls—"just say we're of legal age"—found themselves without jobs two years ago after a wholesale florist shop closed. Then came the big idea. They would open a flower shop of their own.

Specializing in cactus, the Flower Mecca soon bloomed, but pots for desert plants are expensive and they had little money.

Phonograph records and Violet's school-day art talents came to the rescue. They haunt second-hand shops for old records, dip them into boiling water and mold them into odd shapes. Three coats of paint and a decorative motif leave the former blues platters with a porcelain effect. Fish, tree, fruit and geometric designs are the most popular.

Hungary Completes Hold On Romantic Transylvania

KOLOSZVAR (CLUJ), Hungary, Sept. 13 (AP)—The Hungarian Army completed occupation of Rumanian-ceded Northern Transylvania today.

Scattered disturbances were reported. In some instances, Hungarian troops charged that withdrawing Rumanian forces tore down festive arches decorated with pictures of Adolf Hitler, Benito Mussolini, and Admiral Nicholas Horthy, Regent of Hungary.

Many public buildings also were reported to have been stripped of their contents.

A Rumanian commission was due in Budapest today to discuss technical details of the Axis-dictated Vienna award by which Hungary got back approximately half of its war-lost Transylvania territory.

By R. H. Markham

Who for 13 years was The Christian Science Monitor's Balkan Correspondent

As the Hungarians triumphantly re-enter the capital of Transylvania, after a 22-year absence, they find a beautiful and impressive city. It is as rich in traditions and culture as it is in names. The Rumanians call it Cluj; the Hungarians Kolozsvar; the Germans Klausenburg. Of its 100,000 inhabitants more than half are Hungarians. Most of the rest are Rumanians. Unlike most Transylvanian cities, it contains very few Germans.

In keeping with Central European custom, it is built about a large square, and in this square is a heroic equestrian statue that dramatically reveals the ancient character of Transylvania. The monument was erected by the Hungarians, when they were at the height of their power, but it was left intact by the Rumanians when they took over Transylvania in 1918. It is of an unusual figure, loved by both Hungarians and Rumanians. It represents one of the greatest rulers in Hungarian history, whose exploits for centuries have been the glory of Budapest and of all Magyars, yet he is also honored by Rumanians.

That is because this Hungarian was partly a Rumanian. His grandfather was as purely Rumanian as is General Antonescu. He was Matthias Corvinus, King of Hungary, at the time of Christopher Columbus. He shows how closely nationality groups have always been intermingled here.

Land of Many Nationalities

It is not in vain that Transylvania has been compared to Switzerland. It is a land of many nationalities, almost inextricably thrown together. All contributed toward making it the most advanced land in Eastern Europe. For centuries it maintained the highest civilization east of Vienna and south of Cracow, Poland. The Hungarians were more responsible for that than any other group. Kolozsvar shows the Hungarians of yesterday at their best.

There one finds large and splendid edifices of the Reformed churches. In few other European lands did the austere, transforming beliefs of Calvin bear more abundant early fruit than there. Kolozsvar was almost a second Geneva. The Hungarians there made a stand for individual, spiritual religion that no authoritarian church has ever completely overcome. The Reformed faith exemplified there is often called "the Hungarian religion."

Strangely, but not altogether illogically, Unitarianism sprang up beside Calvinism and made great progress. The city serves as the mother of an extensive Unitarian family. One finds a Roman Catholic Cathedral, also, and several Baptist churches.

There is a fine University with departments that have done very advanced work; private schools of high quality; and good public schools. There are a theater and opera, good hotels, attractive stores, a number of newspapers.

Cultural Attainments

Kolozsvar is about the same size as Wichita, Kan., or Duluth, Minn., and consequently smaller than Springfield, Mass., but in some of its cultural attainments probably surpasses them. The people of Kolozsvar faced Turkish and Hapsburg conquerors, they were pressed by Slav and Teuton, religious conflicts swept over them as raging prairie fires, but through it all they developed and preserved a tolerance, cheer, faith, and idealistic ardor that reminds one of New England. It is pleasant to sit in Kolozsvar and reflect on what the human spirit has built.

Over it all, too, glows a pleasant glamour. The romance and lure of history reside there, typified by a castle. Strong men seemed to stand out more in ancient times. They looked grander on horses than they do in cars. Castles were shrouded in mystery. Feudal palaces had an attraction that modern mansions rarely attain. The system of master and servant, commander and retainer, cross and cape and sword and shield, generated a romance that in retrospect is very fascinating. All this hovers as a soft, translucent haze over Kolozsvar. It is a dream town, a story town, of adventurers, saints, and heroes.

Like a Rainbow

Of course, this is largely imaginary; it's like a lullaby. It's as grandpa's stories. One never forgets them. Medieval romance is like a rainbow; you see it in clouds, but never quite reach it. You almost get to it in Kolozsvar. The square, the old museum, the Cathedral, ancient edifices, churches founded by Luther's contemporaries, all lure one. He likes to dream in Kolozsvar. There, gifted Hungarian literary men have spun dreams that could hardly be surpassed.

But, of course, there is a reality, too. Wichita has no Cathedral nor castles, nor feudal lords, but in contrast its well-being is far ahead of that in Kolozsvar.

When your day dream is over, and the dusk brushes the rainbows out of the sky, Kolozsvar's reality seems gray and bleak. The old castle is cold and gloomy. Feudal landlords seem outdated. It seems awful to be a serf or the grandson of a serf. It seems sad to be a Rumanian farm hand, serving a Hungarian lord. It seems unbearable to have a society where men are not brothers, an order built on the exploitation of the many by the few. The Magyars happily resume their mastership over a grand, medieval city. Their past has been inspiring. But a medieval city isn't so inspiring in 1940. What will they make of Kolozsvar now?

French Pay $8,000,000 Daily For Upkeep of Nazi Army

VICHY, France, Sept. 13 (AP)—The French public was informed officially yesterday that the price they will pay for the German Army of Occupation of more than 2,000,000 men is 400,000,000 francs a day.

At the official franc exchange this is more than $8,000,000.

The expenses of the Army of Occupation had been fixed by the Germans at 20,000,000 reichsmarks daily. But since the Germans also have a fixed rate of exchange of 20 francs to one special reichsmark, the bill thus mounted to 20 times 20,000,000 reichsmarks.

The big payment for the upkeep of France's conquerors is only part of the price France must pay for losing the war. Property destruction in the invaded regions has not been computed, but is estimated at many millions.

An estimated 100,000 men were killed. Pensions for their dependents will be required for many years.

An estimated 2,000,000 prisoners of war reduces the Nation's manpower, causing continuing manufacturing and agricultural losses.

The burden of upkeep of prisoners held in the occupied zone rests with the French people in cities and towns nearest the prison camps. They are expected to provide foodstuffs.

Germans in the occupied zone are spending their monthly wages liberally, buying many things they have not had in a long time. They are using the special marks which the French must accept at the rate of 20 francs for one mark. Storekeepers turn the marks in to the Bank of France, receiving francs in exchange, so individuals are not the losers.

The Bank of France has its vaults full of these special marks and no plan yet has been formulated whereby they can be liquidated.

Many think the Bank of France will be forced to "hold the sack," with the French people eventually paying.

While the Government was disclosing the amount of money which France must provide for the occupation, it announced that many French industries would be put into immediate operation, even though orders on hand would not, from an ordinary business point of view warrant it.

The novel system arranged to put the plan into practice amounts to a Government guarantee that an outlet will be found for the products and a promise that funds will be advanced to industries sufficient to cover the cost of continued production as soon as any specific lot of manufactures is completed.

By a series of decrees, the Government made itself a virtual dictator over private industry and commerce. Thus the Ministry of Industrial Production has wide powers to force the sale of stocks and materials on hand, to prescribe who shall buy from whom and to name its own managers for industrial and commercial enterprises "deprived" of regular managements. Many industrialists and businessmen have fled the country, others may be ineligible, by regulation, to return to their former posts.

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Fog: Will Nazis Use Beam To Invade Under Its Cover?

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U.S. N. Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The step-up in German mass attacks in the air undoubtedly was a studied attempt to weaken British fighting strength in the air by wearing it down through sheer weight of numbers, but the desired result does not appear to have been attained.

For months there has been a persistent rumor that a huge German force has been using the Zuyder Zee as a training area for the purpose of perfecting the technique of the landing operations to be used in an invasion of Britain.

It will be recalled that after the successful German coup in Norway, it was revealed that Nazi troops had undergone similar training along the Baltic coast of Germany. If the then Allies had any inkling of what was going on, they failed to make use of it. This time, however, Britain is on the alert.

Smash at Spearhead

Britain's best defense is to smash the German effort before it actually gets under way, and for some time a part of the Royal Air Force has been devoting its attention to disrupting every detected activity in the German-held ports. The British Navy has afforded valuable assistance by shelling the ports, and in some instances fast units have actually forced their way into harbors to deliver salvos of torpedoes against selected objectives.

The next best defense Britain can make is to attack the German expedition while at sea, and there can be no doubt but that the Navy and Air Force are fully prepared to endeavor to repeat the exploits of the men under Hawkins and Drake, who saved England from the menace of the Spanish Armada in days of long ago.

It should occasion no great surprise if the Nazi attempt to overrun Britain follows seemingly unorthodox lines

Small 'Fifth Column' Menace

The German "fifth column" in Britain is pretty well rounded up. Any hedge in the land is apt to be hiding a machine-gun that is especially primed for parachuters; the beaches have been placed in readiness to thwart landings, the roads rendered impracticable for enemy mechanized units, and precautions have been taken to counter every possible course of action known to be available to the Germans. No shiploads of Germans will enter British waters undetected.

Stress has consistently been placed on the safety that will come to Britain with the arrival of the season of fog and bad weather, but perhaps this season is also awaited by Germany. Perhaps all the training that its expeditionary force has undergone has been especially devoted to the co-ordination of operations in a fog. A glorified variety of "blind-flying," so to speak.

There is no reason why radio-beams cannot be used to direct Nazi transports to any desired spot on the east and south coasts of Great Britain. Very probably German planes have been flying these beams for months.

Where Fog Might Help

Under cover of a fog on a day when the water is not too rough, Nazi convoys—lots of them—can set forth, headed for carefully selected and well reconnoitered objectives.

If units of the British Navy had taken advantage of the fog to lie off of Nazi-held ports, a sally by German naval units could easily draw them away into the fog, and leave the convoy unopposed.

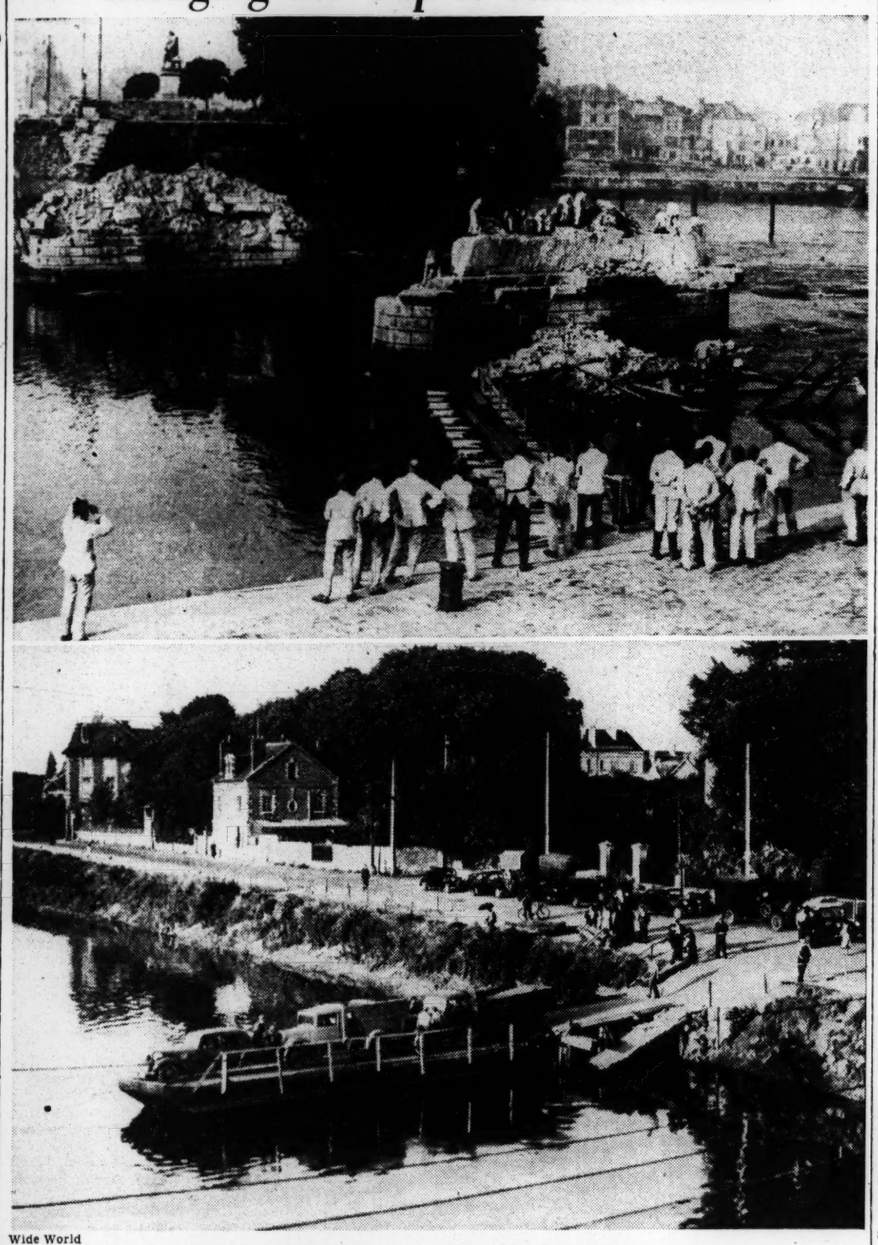
The motor barges to which Mr. Churchill referred in his speech, are reputed to be light craft, capable of carrying several hundred men, and are very fast. They are said to be propelled by two airplane engines fitted with air propellers. For this reason, they can be beached, or hit floating debris, without incurring the damage that would result were the conventional type of propeller installed.

Such a craft, riding a radio-beam, could arrive at its objective in a matter of minutes, and unless the local defenses were on the alert a possible bridge-head would be in German possession.

Where the invaders could go from the bridge-heads established is problematical, but the lesson learned so far in this war shows the wisdom of allowing the German Army no opportunity to gain any foothold.

The opinions of the above article are those of the writer and not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

Bridging the Gap to Reconstruction



Wide World

Post-Armistice Scenes as France Seeks Recovery

Upper: At Rouen, France, French workers, under the watchful eyes of the Germans, rebuild a bridge razed during the fighting before capitulation of the Republic. Scenes such as this are commonplace. Lower: At Pontoise, France, vehicles are transported by primitive ferries, called "Bais," inasmuch as all bridges in the area have been blown up. The war has done much to slow up the tempo of France, lassitude being noted in every walk or style of life. Pictures passed by the French censor.

England's Friends Look for Fall's Gray Days

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

People are eagerly tearing leaves from their calendars now. They want the sunny days to speed away and gray days to come, that Herr Hitler may be prevented from trying to invade England. But is autumn really England's ally, or is that only wishful thinking? Have Europe's great soldiers fought according to the calendar? Did Napoleon, Charles Martel, Gustavus Adolphus, Nelson ask the equinoxes when they should give battle? History shows that many of the greatest battles have taken place in September and October, a few even in the middle of winter. It also shows conquerors fear the Channel after September.

The vital battle of Trafalgar was fought on Oct. 21, Lepanto, which was one of the most important naval encounters of the sixteenth century, took place on Oct. 5; the great sea battle of Navarino on Oct. 20. Since these were fought in southern waters the dates are not so significant.

But the last invasion of England, namely, that of William the Conqueror, occurred two weeks later than the present date. William landed on Sept. 28, 1066. He had spent the summer furiously building ships and he collected them at many of the same harbors, in which Prime Minister Churchill says Herr Hitler has collected his. William's boats were small and he had to wait many days for a favorable wind to arise and blow him across the Channel. He had only a few thousand soldiers with him, but they were excellent troops. It was a formidable army. They landed unopposed and fought the famous Battle of Hastings, on Oct. 14. England was full of extremely aggressive fifth columnists at the time.

Storms Ignore Calendar

It was in the summer that Spain sent its great Armada against England. But July storms then proved as furious as January ones usually do.

Caesar invaded England twice, 1995 and 1994 years ago. He made both crossings in the summer. His first landing was difficult. English chariots raced along the shore, watching Caesar's ships and caused him much annoyance. Chariots could move as fast as boats. They were the tanks of the day. Autumn storms caused Caesar's first expedition to return to the Continent before it achieved much success.

The second expedition was better prepared, but even then storms destroyed many of his boats. He pressed into England with large forces, but did not subdue the island. He feared being cut off. He was glad to leave before winter came. Weather was a very vital factor in Caesar's campaign against England.

Many exceedingly important battles have been fought in the autumn and later. The Russo-Japanese war began in February. Port Arthur fell the following January; the battle of Mukden was fought in February.

Balkan Fighting in Snow

The Balkan States began their 1912 war against Turkey on Oct. 18. Some of the fiercest fighting was in the snow.

The Russians took Plevna from the Turks on Dec. 10, and the climate of Plevna is the same as of Chicago.

King Gustavus Adolphus won his great victory at Lutzen, where he also succumbed on Nov. 15. It was in late September that the French revolutionists won their extremely important victory at Valmy. Charles Martel turned the Moslems back from France at Tours in October. Emperor Augustus lost his army at Teutoberger Wald in the autumn and all winter wailed, "Varro, give me back my legions."

Napoleon often fought in the autumn and winter. Austerlitz took place in December; Jena on Oct. 14; the Battle of Nations near Leipzig during the second half of October. Napoleon's invasion of Russia began in late summer and moved to catastrophic climax in early winter.

Lull in Winter Usual

One may say that October has provided very good fighting weather, and that as a rule winter brings a lull in campaigns. Also, after the end of September, Europe's great soldiers have feared the Channel. If the English King, Harold, had not fought a pitched battle with William in October, but had harassed him as the Russians did Napoleon, William might never had become the "Conqueror." His army would have been completely isolated from the continent and would have had great difficulties in finding supplies in hostile England.

If Herr Hitler should attempt an invasion later than two weeks from now, he will take a risk that no great military leader dared. History seldom repeats itself exactly, but it is quite constant and it shows that after Sepember an invasion of England becomes very much more difficult. The Equinox has been England's millennial ally.

R. H. M.

Japan Weighs Soviet Pact As Offset to U. S. Defenses

TOKYO, Sept. 13 (AP)—The newspaper Kokumin, often a spokesman for the Army, asserted today that the Japanese Government was making special efforts to reach an understanding with Soviet Russia on the ground that the United States preparedness program is directed at Japan.

A rapprochement is being sought in order to safeguard Japan's rear because, the newspaper said, relations between the United States and Japan are "fraught with the danger of war."

America, the article continued, is offering severe strategic, economic and political opposition to Japan, indicating "deadly preparedness and definite plans."

As evidence, the newspaper cited appropriations for a two-ocean Navy, and contended that the leasing of British territories in the Atlantic for naval bases would be followed by similar moves in the Pacific.

It ridiculed American declarations that the proposed bans of scrap iron and gasoline are for purposes of national defense. The real reason, the article claimed, is to deny these commodities to Japan. Weighty political pressure was seen in Secretary of State Cordell Hull's remarks relative to the maintenance of the status quo in Indo-China.

In discussing the American preparedness program, the paper said:

"The potential enemy they have in mind is not so much Germany as Japan.

"Relations between the two nations are so acute that it may be said without exaggeration that there is almost no issue not charged with the danger of war.

"This dangerous, gloomy situation is all of American making. As far as Japan is concerned, nothing the United States has done or contemplated doing is friendly or reasonable. Everything has been provocative and overbearing.

"If Japan were not engaged in the China affair and were not preoccupied with domestic external affairs connected thereto, the American-Japanese problem would long ago have been debated and some action already would have been taken."

Raid Chungking

CHUNGKING, China, Sept. 13 (AP)—Breaking a three-week lull, Japanese air raiders have again attacked the Chungking area.

In a brief night raid three light bombers attacked the already damaged downtown section. It was believed to be the first time that light bombers ever had been used against Chungking.

Earlier in the day two flights totaling a hundred planes flew over the Chungking area but did not bomb the city proper.

It is believed that Japanese planes now are taking off from Ichang, Hupeh Province, roughly 150 miles closer to Chungking than their previous base, Hankow.

The daytime raid caused fresh damage to the residence of the British Ambassador and to the Chialing Hotel where two Americans are staying.

Nation's Police to Study F. B. I. Anti-Spy Methods

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 13 (AP)—Police officers from all sections of the nation will be called to a Federal Bureau of Investigation training school at Washington beginning Sept. 30 for instruction in the handling of spy, sabotage and subversive cases arising out of the preparedness program, Assistant United States Attorney General Matthew F. McGuire revealed.

Mr. McGuire, attending the 47th annual Police Congress, conferred here with Hugh H. Clegg of Washington, Assistant Director of the F. B. I. "We must not be caught unprepared in the handling of fifth colmunists as nations of Europe were," said Mr. McGuire.

Imperial Army Veterans Buy Comforts for Nazis

NEW YORK, Sept. 12 (AP)—The Kyffhäuser Krieghilfswerk Bund, composed of veterans of the German Imperial Army here, has sent $32,000 to Germany since last Dec. 5 to buy civilian comforts for German soldiers, Emil Brueckner, Vice-Commander of the organization, announced.

He said the Bund received permission from the State Department last week to send clothing and food to German prisoners in Canada.

Fabrics Label Bill Sent to Conference

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—The Senate sent to conference yesterday House-approved legislation which would require manufacturers and distributors to label woolen fabrics as to the quality and content of their wool.

This action was taken after Senator Elmer Thomas (D) of Oklahoma objected to House changes in a Senate version of the measure.

Latest English Treasure Trove Largely for Workmen Finders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The old feudal procedure in a case of "Treasure Trove" came into force recently when workmen, carrying out repairs to a cottage in the small village of Freefolk, in Hampshire, unearthed two jars full of gold coins. When emptied and counted these were found to total 358 sovereigns and 254 half-sovereigns. The dates on them ranged between 1821 and 1876.

The cottage is on Lord Portal's Laverstoke estate, noteworthy for the fact that paper for Bank of England notes has been made here for many years. As no record of the owners of the cottage at that time could be found, the coroner was informed. He, according to the Coroner's Act of 1887 decided to hold an inquest. This was to inquire into "the circumstances of the finding, who the finders were, and who was suspected thereof." He found that the coins were "treasure trove" and the Treasury was duly informed.

According to the law only gold and silver can be treasure trove, and it must be found in a place of evident concealment. The old feudal law gave the Sovereign power of disposal. Nowadays the finder is always generously treated and in this case the two finders will probably get a substantial share of their find. When the Sutton Hoo burial ship was found about a year ago in Suffolk, its hoard of valuable old plate and jewelery was declared "treasure trove" and was awarded to the owner of the land where it was discovered. She in turn presented it all to the British Museum.

Canadian Bonds Sold in America Help War Loan

OTTAWA, Sept. 13 (CP)—Stopped by the United States Neutrality Act from purchasing Canadian war loan bonds, two American institutions have bought Canadian Government bonds issued before the declaration of war, since the second war loan campaign started.

Such purchases have the effect of releasing funds for direct investment in second war loan bonds.

Investors Syndicate of Minneapolis, Minn., bought $250,000 of Dominion of Canada 3 per cent bonds due June 1, 1955. During the first war loan last January, Investors Syndicate bought a similar amount of other Canadian Government issues.

The Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association of America has purchased $200,000 of Canadian National Railways bonds guaranteed by the Dominion of Canada.

Portuguese Get U. S. Entry Scrutiny

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—State Department officials said an inspection of refugees aboard the Portuguese steamer Quanza at Norfolk was ordered to determine whether any of them possessed documents which might entitle them to land.

The State and Justice Departments were still considering the broad question of permitting entry of the refugees and officials said the inspection was to provide sufficient evidence upon which to base a decision.

When the report of the examination is received here officials indicated there might be an announcement as to whether the ship could disembark any of the refugees.

They indicated that the question would be decided on the basis of each individual case and not that of the entire group.

Dairymen Seek Rise For New York's Milk

HENSONVILLE, N. Y., Sept. 13 (AP)—The Green County Dairymen's League Association wants the United States Agriculture Department to call a hearing "immediately" upon an application for higher prices paid farmers for milk sold in the New York City area.

The 300 petitioning dairymen cited unusual weather and drought conditions, as well as the rising costs of farm machinery and equipment, scarcity of labor and New York City Health Board regulations. Their resolution said a price rise would "save dairymen from another period of producing milk at a loss."

Train Dispatch By Telephone Gains in U. S.

OTTAWA, Sept. 13 (CP)—Trains on 65 per cent of the railway mileage of the United States are now being given orders by telephone rather than by telegraph, the annual convention of the telegraph and telephone section of the Association of American Railroads was told here yesterday.

The telephone is used to dispatch trains operating over 148,248 miles of track, while orders are transmitted by telegraph to trains operating over 85,107 miles, according to a report submitted to the final session of the three-day convention.

Prior to 1908, train orders were handled almost exclusively by telegraph, it was stated, but the telephone requires less time, less training, and less physical and mental strain.

"Because of the increased efficiency and greater ease in handling train operations with the telephone, a dispatcher can handle a longer length of line than would be possible by telegraph and with little or no increased effort," the report said.

The telephone was especially valuable in cases of emergency, where any member of the train crew would telephone the dispatcher information more quickly than by telegraph. By using portable sets, section men or building gangs along the right of way were able to keep in constant touch with headquarters. The use of loudspeaker systems in terminals where there was a heavy train movement also saved valuable seconds and minutes.

Annenberg Ex-Aids Are Found Guilty

CHICAGO, Sept. 13 (AP)—Five former business associates of Moses L. Annenberg were convicted by a Federal Court jury of conspiracy to defraud the Government of $77,883 in taxes of the Consensus Publishing Company.

Judge Walter C. Lindley denied motions for a new trial and imposed these penalties:

Arnold W. Kruse, Secretary of the Cecelia Company, Annenberg holding firm, 18 months in prison and a $10,000 fine.

James M. Ragen, Sr., who was general manager of Mr. Annenberg's Nationwide Turf News Service before it was dissolved last fall, and William Molasky, President of the Consensus Company, one year and a day imprisonment and a $10,000 fine each.

Lester Kruse, son of Arnold Kruse, and James M. Ragen, Jr., $1,000 fine each.

The Consensus Company, a $45,000 fine.

Italy Moves Toward East; British, Egyptians Get Set

CAIRO, Sept. 13 (AP) — Italy massed troops—reportedly 250,000 strong—close to the Libyan-Egyptian frontier today and border artillery roared as British and Egyptians prepared to meet what appeared to be an Italian thrust to the East.

[In Rome there were unofficial reports the Italian offensive against Egypt already had started. London official quarters said there was no immediate confirmation of these reports.]

Military observers in Cairo predicted that the Fascist drive would come within a week and coincide with Herr Hitler's projected attempt to invade England.

Firing between British and Italian advance units was heard last night as British reconnaissance fliers reported movements of fresh troops from the interior of Libya to the Port of Bardia, only 30 miles from the Egyptian border.

In particular, the Italians were reported strengthening their lines in a triangular area between Azeiz, Bardia and Fort Capuzzo which has borne the brunt of heavy British aerial attacks and shelling by British naval units operating off the coast.

Italy's Key Role

Some observers hold that Italy's key role in the German-Italian war against Britain is to attack the British in the Mediterranean at the right moment, striking probably at such strategic points as the Suez Canal, which would be the ultimate goal of a drive eastward through Egypt.

Two factors led observers to believe Italy would strike soon:

1. Weather conditions are considered better now that the blazing heat of the desert summer has subsided. Reports from the frontier say the nights are so cool that soldiers sleep under three blankets.

2. Marshal Rudolfo Graziani, commanding the Italian forces, is believed by the British to have abandoned hope of getting reinforcements from home across the Mediterranean in the face of the British naval blockade of the Libyan coast. Thus, the British feel, he must try for a decisive blow before dissipating his ammunition and equipment in desultory fighting.

The British officially have been declared to be pursuing a policy of letting the Italians spend their supplies in indecisive fighting.

British commanders in Egypt therefore have adopted a "wait and see" attitude, plainly giving the impression they feel fully prepared to meet any Italian drive.

Egyptian soldiers, withdrawn from border garrisons two months ago, have returned to their posts.

Reinforcements Landed

While British forces facing the Italians along the frontier are acknowledged to be much smaller than the Fascist Army, they are said to comprise experienced desert fighters.

Recently Britain has landed thousands of soldiers in Egypt to reinforce the 60,000 British troops reported on Egyptian soil last May.

Egypt herself has a British-trained army of about 20,000.

The Egyptian Government, linked to Britain by a military pact, has refrained from declaring war on Italy pending any direct Italian attack. Premier Mussolini, in declaring war on Britain last June, said Egypt was safe from attack so long as she remained strictly neutral.

At the Suez Canal, presumably a chief Italian goal, Britain bestrides Italy's lifeline to her East African Empire. But 400 miles—largely across desert lands—separate the Libyan forces from the Canal.

Of late the Italians have taken the initiative more frequently in air warfare, launching heavy assaults on Mersa Matruh, British North African base.

However, the British claim that damage and casualties have been "slight."

In return, British headquarters have reported almost daily bombing of the principal Libyan coastal bases.

To the South, Italian and British patrols have clashed along a 200-mile front on the northern frontier of Kenya Colony with losses to the Italians, a headquarters communique said yesterday.

Egypt Bombed

ROME, Sept. 13 (AP)—Italy's air force in day and night bombardments has attacked British positions along the Egyptian Coast, the High Command announced today. Unofficial reports said that an Italian drive into Egypt already was under way.

It was the fifth successive day of such assaults.

Indications mounted that both the steadily increasing Italian and British forces along the desert Egyptian-Libyan Frontier were preparing for major action. Day and night, the Italian communiqué said, Italian bombers have attacked British motorized columns and other targets along the Egyptian coast.

Other Italian planes bombed British positions in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and a motorized column in the El Katulo zone of Kenya Colony, the communiqué said.

Crossword Quiz Answers

O	C	T	O	B	E	R		R	O	M	E	O		
T		A	C	I	D		F	A	N	G		P		
H	A	G	A	R		G	I	F	T		M	E		
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	M	A	R	Y		S	A	N	D		I	N		
J	U	L	Y		K	I	M		E	A	S	T		
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N		W	I	N	G		H	O	O	F		Y		
S	L	I	N	G		C	A	N	D	I	D	A		

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New York Willkie Workers Speed Tempo of Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—Willkie-for-President workers here today were stepping up the momentum of the Republican election drive to match the pace of their candidate as he began his campaign swing to change public gauges which show ground lost since Mr. Willkie's acceptance speech in Elwood, Ind., on Aug. 17. New polls by Dr. George Gallup, Director of the Institute of Public Opinion, and Fortune Magazine tally Mr. Roosevelt well ahead of the Republican nominee.

Fortune's tabulation released today, gives Mr. Roosevelt a 17.6 per cent advantage over Mr. Willkie, with 53.2 per cent for the New Deal candidate and 35.6 for the Republican banner-bearer. The magazine reports 18.9 per cent of the voters still undecided, but stresses that the attitude of many has "swung widely and fast."

The Gallup survey reports labor as being 64 per cent for Mr. Roosevelt, as against 36 per cent for Mr. Willkie, with approximately 12 per cent undecided.

It was learned at eastern National Republican Committee headquarters that the Willkie high command had set in motion its own straw vote poll service to insure a periodic check on voter opinion and be a composite of the best information available on the progress of the campaign. Samuel F. Pryor, Jr., eastern director, already has at hand the initial tabulation for guidance of Republican strategy-makers and field workers, it was said.

Despite the current trend away from Mr. Willkie, his headquarters here showed no slack in enthusiasm or enterprise, with leaders emphasizing that the campaign had only just begun. They saw it gaining momentum from now on.

The Republicans, however, had no copyright on optimism. Democratic National Committee spokesmen here saw definite portent for November victory, with the National Chairman, Edward J. Flynn, confident that the two polls reflected a "swing" to the President that would increase as election day neared.

Another encouraging sign, in the Democratic view, was the New Deal standard lifting by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia here last night, as leader of a forthcoming National Committee of Progressives and Independents for the third term. That Mr. La Guardia would go after his self-appointed task with hammer and tongs was seen in his scheduled appearance for the Roosevelt ticket before the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Convention at Buffalo, N. Y., tomorrow.

Meanwhile Democratic headquarters awaited details of the nonpartisan drive promised by the Mayor for Monday, believing that it held good augur for the 1940 outcome and that the history of independent organizations which contributed to the Roosevelt landslide in 1936 was repeating itself.

Speaking Tour

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—Senators Robert A. Taft (R) of Ohio and Styles Bridges (R) of New Hampshire, will stump New York State on behalf of Wendell Willkie, the Republican State Chairman, Edwin F. Jaeckle, announced today.

Senator Taft will spend the major part of a 10-day eastern speaking tour in New York State, Mr. Jaeckle said, adding that the first talk will be made some time in October.

Senator Bridges' first talk will be made at Middletown Oct. 6.

Other out-of-state speakers who will tour the State include Representative Ralph O. Brewster, U. S. Senator-Elect from Maine.

La Guardia for New Deal; Reveals Progressive Aid

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—Notice of national organization of independents and progressives for President Roosevelt's re-election had been served here today by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, who said that United States Senator George W. Norris (I), of Nebraska and dean of progressives in Congress, had accepted the honorary chairmanship of the movement.

The Mayor, whose independent administration of New York City is now two terms old and who recently was named Chairman of the United States section of the Joint American-Canadian Permanent Defense Board, announced his continuing New Deal indorsement last night on air-time paid for by the Democratic National Committee in a 15-minute expounding of the thesis that he preferred Mr. Roosevelt "with his known faults to Mr. Willkie with his unknown virtues."

"I will join with other independents and progressives through out the country in this campaign in bringing support to the candidacy of President Roosevelt," the Mayor said.

"I belong to no party. I do not like politicians. I want nothing from either party. I do love my country. I am concerned and worried over world conditions and our relations to them.

"I know that President Roosevelt's foreign policy and his preparedness plan are the only hope of keeping our country out of war. I enthusiastically approve of the social welfare program of the New Deal.

"Government administration is a science; it cannot be learned overnight. In these perilous times, there can be no time lost in getting 'the feel of things' by a new Administration or 'time out' for breaking in a new Cabinet."

This is the third time Mr. La Guardia has lifted the standard for Mr. Roosevelt, although early in the New Deal Administration he sought to set up an organization of progressives in the prediction that the Nation was ready for a political "sashay" away from the two major old-line parties. Following the 1936 Presidential election, he organized a conference of leading independents but the attempt never gained serious momentum.

The Mayor's radiocast was a eulogy of Mr. Roosevelt on the premise that "no President in our history ever took office with greater problems to solve or the country in a more deplorable condition" and as having met the situation with a "daring and courageous" program. He specified for praise the Federal work relief system, the bank deposit insurance law, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation plan, the old-age pension system, Federal aid for dependent children and the blind, unemployment insurance.

Dipping into the Democratic campaign book for his attack on Wendell L. Willkie, Republican Presidential nominee, Mayor La Guardia took up the charge that Mr. Willkie has been a Tammany Hall Democrat, asesrting that he had "voluntarily chosen Tammany by joining the local organization club" and inferring that he had done so because "utility men know their politicians."

"Mr. Willkie has had considerable experience in politics," he said. "He served his apprenticeship in the Democratic machine of Ohio and obtained his master's degree in Tammany Hall, when he was handed a certificate of election to the Tammany County Committee. One must be a regular Tammany organization man to be selected for this County Committee, for there is no minority there."

Mr. Roosevelt entered politics, he continued, "as a Democrat and not as a Tammanyite," and won his spurs in the State Senate "by fighting Tammany Hall and successfully preventing the Tammany railroad and utility interests from sending their man to the United States Senate."

Equally different was the experience of the two men in power companies, the Mayor held, asserting that "Mr. Roosevelt has been turning the mighty wheels of the turbine; Mr. Willkie has been watching the little wheels of the stock-ticker."

United States Senator Charles L. McNary drew criticism in connection with farm legislation. The Mayor said that since the New Deal the farmers have "seen the difference between interest in their cause, translated into legislation and help, and campaign promises turned into Presidential votes."

"How chargrined Senator McNary must feel, how embarrassing it must be for him to profess his party's friendship for the farmer after having so often felt the sting of a veto from his own's party's president," he added.

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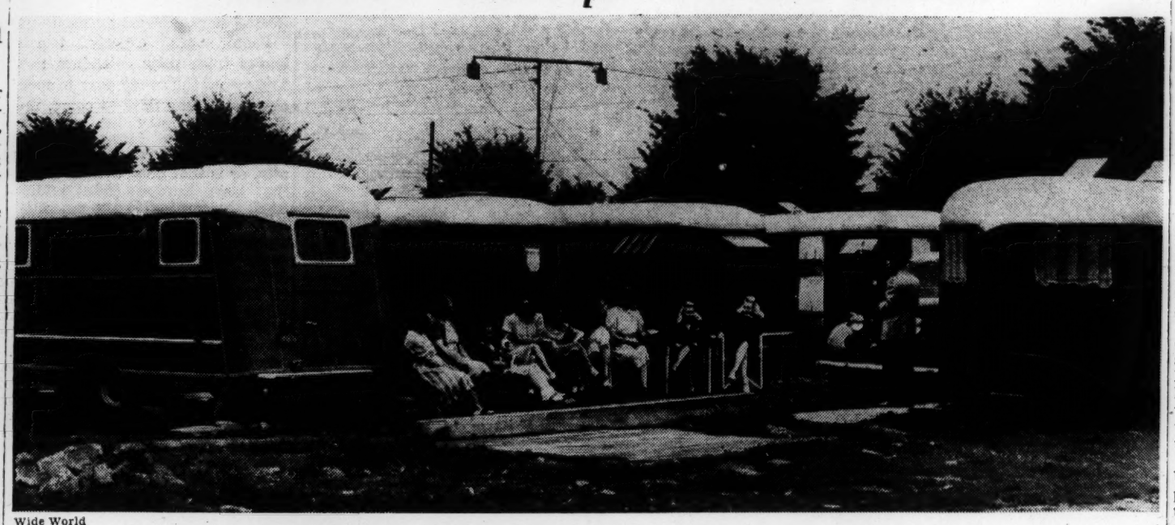

Wide World

Navy's New Building Program Moves Ahead in the City of Brotherly Love

A trailer colony of five families which has grown up at Broad and Bigler Streets since the national defense drive boosted the number of jobs at the Philadelphia Navy Yard. Residents of the neighborhood have protested to the Board of Zoning and Adjustment against the colony, but so far no action has resulted.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13 (AP)—The Navy's huge building program is shaping up rapidly in Philadelphia and there has been a steady influx of skilled workers. Long idle shipyards are being reopened and on Monday the keel will be laid for the giant 45,000-ton warship, the New Jersey. Five such vessels have been ordered here.

Willkie Opens Campaign in Enemy's Camp

Continued from Page 1

ministration during the past seven years has retarded recovery and abetted economic stagnation.

He is prepared to devote central attention to the issue of recovery in which field he contends that the New Deal has failed beyond effective dispute and he plans to link industrial recovery as a vital element to national defense on the basis that the Nation must have a vital and vibrant economy if it is to have a strong and lasting defense.

Third Term of Vital Import

Mr. Willkie is convinced that the third-term issue is going to become increasingly important in the campaign and he intends to devote the whole of a major radio speech, probably at Amarillo, Tex., next Tuesday to this subject, a speech which the nominee considers the formal launching of his campaign.

Mr. Willkie believes that the American people instinctively reject the theory of indispensability which lies behind the breaking of the third term tradition. He believes that the issue is quietly influencing a vast number of voters and that when vividly analyzed, it will prove a dominant cause of the New Deal's defeat.

In a brief but vivid rear-platform speech to the thousands of Rushville enthusiasts who came to the train to see him off, Mr. Willkie gave some indication of the force and fire with which he intends to attack the machine politics which he contends combines corruption and ruthlessness in its attempt to give the New Deal a third term.

Waving his right arm to the friendly crowd in a gesture of confidence and fighting determination, the Republican nominee said good-bye to Rushville and began his first speaking tour of the campaign with these words:

Know What He's Up Against

"I face the most ruthless gang of political corruptionists — the Boss Flynns, the Boss Hagues and the Nash-Kellys. But I am unafraid of all of them. I still have faith in the American people. No federal gang can corrupt them, no federal millions can buy them.

"I ask you to listen to both sides of the momentous issues of this campaign and then go to the polls in deep solemnity. I'll come back to Rushville in two months and, I think, as President of the United States.

"But win, lose or draw, I'll come back with head unbowed and you won't have to be ashamed of me personally."

Prior to his dramatic send-off from Rushville late last night when his friends and neighbors from all over Rush County escorted him to his 12-car campaign special with an old-fashioned Indiana torch-light, band-playing, bomb-bursting parade, Mr. Willkie devoted a three-hour conference to ironing out both apparent and real conflicts of policy between himself and his party congressional leaders who are also his campaign associates, Senator McNary, his running mate, and Mr. Martin, his campaign manager. Present also at this conference was Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota.

Honest Difference, Is Democracy

Following this conference, and with Mr. Willkie's evident approval, Mr. Martin contended that the honest difference of opinion between their new party leader and Republican members of Congress did not affect basic policy; that where these differences did exist, they represented independent thinking on the part of Congress as contrasted to a "rubber-stamp" legislature, and that the Republican Party would give Mr. Willkie loyal support on all his fundamental policies. Specifically, Mr. Martin declared: "We may differ with Mr. Willkie on an amendment (the Fish amendment to delay compulsory draft 60 days) but I think the country wants Congress to do something of its own. That is what they expected when Congress stopped the move of Mr. Roosevelt to put a bunch of 'Charlie McCarthys' on the Supreme Court Bench. That was the way the people expressed themselves when Mr. Roosevelt demanded a 'rubber-stamp' Congress and set out to make his famous series of purges.

One On Fundamental Issues

"However, I want to assure Mr. Flynn (Mr. Roosevelt's campaign manager who had called attention to the fact that, while Mr. Willkie opposed the Fish amendment, Mr. Martin voted for it) there is no difference between Mr. Willkie and the Republican membership in Congress concerning the fundamental issues in this campaign or before the country at this time. We are opposed to breaking the traditions of this country and giving a third term to any man, and particularly to one who has failed to bring the country recovery, security and peace.

"We are in agreement with Mr. Willkie in his desire to give the country an administration which will stop the reckless joy-ride toward bankruptcy and we are for Mr. Willkie in his determination to bring real security to the people by making it possible for them to have real jobs at American wages.

"We are for Mr. Willkie in his fight to arrest the steady march toward socialism, dictatorship and extreme radicalism.

"We are for Mr. Willkie in his battle to give private enterprise a chance to live, to give the small businessman an opportunity to fluorish and thereby provide millions of jobs to American workers.

Back Unity of U. S.

"We are for Mr. Willkie in his efforts to bring real unity to this country, the unity which is absolutely essential if we are to have a prosperous country and a contented people. The Roosevelt Administration has demonstrated that it cannot do this.

"Yes, we may differ, Mr. Flynn, on an amendment. This is still a free America and we want after next January to have a free Congress. You can rest assured we will give 'President' Willkie 100 per cent co-operation and support in his program to free America from the chains of bureaucracy, to free the country from communistic barnacles; to restore the Government to the people; to bring security and an abundant life to the people instead of merely handing out 'applesauce' talk, to give America an opportunity to be free to breathe, free to do and free to go ahead to a finer and better country."

It is apparent that this conference, which Mr. Martin, Senator McNary and Governor Stassen all flew to Indianapolis yesterday to attend, has gone a considerable distance in confirming and extending Mr. Willkie's leadership of his newly adopted party.

An Expression of Leadership

The central fact is that, while Mr. Martin and Senator McNary find virtue in their independence in voting in favor of the Willkie-opposed Fish amendment to the conscription bill, Mr. Willkie persuaded Mr. Martin not to oppose the elimination of the amendment by the House-Senate conferees and has obtained from his congressional spokesmen a broad pledge of policy support. This is an aupicious expression of the nominee's legislative leadership and is expected to be far-reaching in bringing about a new and obviously needed cohesion between the party and its new head.

While opposing either a recess or an adjournment of Congress Mr. Martin thought that the Democrats would force an adjournment sometime between Sept. 20 and Sept. 27 and, on the basis of more recent reports from his regional political aides, he stepped up from 60 to 70, his estimate of the number of seats the Republicans will gain in the House this fall.

Mr. Willkie's entry into the home territory of the New Deal's most powerful machine support, the Kelly-Nash organization of Illinois was preceded by the Candidate's pointed reaction to Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia's radio speech indorsing Mr. Roosevelt. Listening to the speech in the company of correspondents at his Rushville headquarters, Mr. Willkie responded in an ironical vein:

Fiorello Joins Up

"Fiorello, that paragon of civic virtue, Jimmie Walker and Ed. Flynn, now join hands with Frank Hague, that great lover of civil liberties, and Ed. Kelly, the boss of the sewer gangs, in a righteous cause for the benefit of the people.

"I didn't notice that Mr. La Guardia changed his previously expressed estimate of Mr. Flynn made on Oct. 3, 1933, which was: 'Municipal corruption is like all other sordid crimes, strangely unoriginal. There is little originality in the official misconduct of our city government. I see very little difference in the New York of Tweed and that of John F. Curry of Manhattan and Ed. Flynn of the Bronx.'

"Mayor La Guardia once had an even stronger denunciation of Jimmy Walker whom he has recently appointed to a $20,000-a-year job.

"Thus the forces of righteousness march on."

Kenneth F. Simpson, New York County Republican Chairman who canvassed the New York political situation with Mr. Willkie, expressed the opinion that, while Mayor La Guardia is a popular Mayor, his popularity would not enable him to give votes to Mr. Roosevelt any more than Mr. Roosevelt was able to take away votes from Senator Millard F. Tydings of Maryland who was among the attempted purgees two years ago.

Willkie on Air

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—The Mutual Broadcasting System said it will radiocast a speech by Wendell L. Willkie from 5 to 5:30 p. m. (E. S. T.) Monday from Coffeyville, Kan., as a sustaining program

The network explained this would be in return for carrying a speech by President Roosevelt from Chickamauga Dam, Tenn.—an address which Republicans called "political."

NBC and CBS later announced they also would radiocast the Willkie address, the former over its Blue Network.

U. S. Base Deal Wins Approval In Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina (Correspondence of the Associated Press)— Argentina's very favorable reaction to the United States transfer of 50 destroyers for a chain of British bases leads informed quarters here to state this country now is better disposed than ever toward co-operative military defense with the United States.

It is believed President Roosevelt's trade has opened the way for a resumption of defense negotiations between the United States and South American nations with a view to filling in missing links to guard the entire eastern seaboard of the Western Hemisphere.

One Argentine officer said "The United States exchange of destroyers for bases has done more for world democracies than anything that has happened since the war began."

"It has convinced us down here that your country means business—not just words," he added.

Possibilities Explored

While United States officials continue to disclaim present intentions of seeking leases for naval and air bases in Uruguay and Argentina, it is learned at least one Army official already is here making "preliminary soundings" on the possibilities of defense co-operation.

Informed quarters say the matter of hemisphere co-operation is taking the form of possible exchange facilities rather than an attempt by the United States to lease permanent bases.

It is recalled President Roosevelt hinted, or at least didn't deny, that other bases might be established.

Flaws in a potential defense wall in the South Atlantic are at three points—where Brazil bulges toward Africa, another near the mouth of the River Plata and still farther down on the southern Argentine coast.

Last June when United States Army and Navy officers presented defense proposals to Argentina in a series of private conferences here and in Montevideo, officials were extremely cool on the question of exchanging defense facilities. Argentina's attitude was credited with causing Uruguayans to swerve away from definite agreements.

Cruisers' Itinerary

The United States cruisers Wichita and Quincy are en route home after over three months in the South Atlantic. They appeared off Uruguay after a Nazi plot had been reported. Upon leaving members of the crew expressed belief they were to return within a few months, possibly to a co-operative base somewhere on the lower South American coast.

It's known the cruiser St. Louis will arrive in Argentine waters in November and some quarters say at least one other ship is expected for informal South Atlantic patrol.

One official, when asked about the possibilities of a permanent United States South Atlantic patrol, said "No doubt we would have one if we had a base for it. At present it looks like we just will continue good-will visits."

Colombia Rallies to U. S. Support By Guarding Door to Panama Canal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOGOTA, Colombia—Defense of the Panama Canal is rapidly becoming more than a passive interest of Colombia. This once embittered Nation from which the Republic of Panama revolted in 1903 with at least tacit approval of the United States, now guarantees that Colombian soil shall not be used to endanger the Canal.

President Santos declares that Colombia will not allow any menace, direct or indirect, to the Canal.

"If the occasion arises," he adds, "the Colombian Government will know what to do to prevent it, without anybody having to formulate a request, and will act with all the resolution and efficacy that may be necessary."

President Santos announced that a loan of not less than 30,000,000 pesos (the gold peso is quoted at $.57) would be required for the new defense policy. He proclaimed the "unreserved adhesion" of Colombia to Pan Americanism.

President Santos appealed for national unity with the avowed object of refusing foreign intervention in domestic affairs. He spoke disparagingly of those at home who sought the sympathy or approval of foreign imperialists and indicated this was weakness little short of a crime against the liberty allowed under democracy.

Although no danger was suspected from resident foreigners, he warned that Colombia should be alert to future possibilities. If alarm was unjustified, so was blind trust and indolence. The Government would be inflexible in preventing the transfer to Colombia of other countries' problems and passions, and if any foreigner was not satisfied he was perfectly free to return to his own country and there be as enthusiastic and as active as he desires.

President Santos directed severe criticism against totalitarian policies. He attacked secret diplomacy and propaganda to disturb American relationships. The organization and systematization of force, he added, was backed by the philosophy of racial superiority.

Inter-American economic co-operation should be converted into deeds, he said, with the stronger assisting the weaker nations.

In summarizing the domestic situation, President Santos said the primary national requirement was a "greater, more intense and severe discipline." He considered that discipline was the secret of totalitarian success and there was nothing to prevent democracy, within its free ideals, from acquiring "this vigorous virtue which, while certainly excluding vain prattle, disrespect and sloth, is always a noble and severe form of dignity and the maximum guarantee of efficiency."

Berlin

Continued from Page 1

what German bombers have done in their Capital.

The lid is off and from now on anything goes.

Left completely behind and forgotten here is the new theory about military objectives which was evolved at the time the German armies were approaching Brussels and Paris.

At that time it was argued that the old distinction between military and nonmilitary objectives had been superseded by the question whether a city was defended or undefended.

It was stated that any defended city was a military objective in its entirety. Since Berlin as well as London is obviously defended the German formula of three months past would classify all of Berlin as a military objective. However, the current practice in the Berlin press is to make a distinction here between a dwelling house and a factory, even though the house may be in immediate proximity.

Meanwhile certain conclusions about the English bombings of Berlin are possible after 13 raids. Although they have been spectacular their significance is still to be measured rather in terms of the prestige which they have won for the English war effort than in terms of actual physical damage done.

The English bombers have proven their technical ability to reach and bomb Berlin whenever they have enough planes or the inclination to do it extensively.

But so far the raids have been conducted with very few planes—probably not more than a dozen on most nights, and in the opinion of neutral observers not more than about 30 on even the heaviest nights.

This means that relatively few bombs were dropped and small physical damage done from explosive bombs.

The English incendiary bomb seems to be of minor effectiveness. I personally watched one burn itself out within 25 feet of my hotel window. Of probably a dozen dropped within the immediate vicinity of my hotel, only one started a fire, and that was quickly extinguished. The others all landed on open ground and burned out harmlessly. The expended casings of two I examined were marked 1938.

Night Raids Unpreventable

On the other hand, the German antiaircraft weapons have completely disproved the pre-war idea that night air raids could be prevented. I have watched searchlights groping the skies during every raid without ever locating a plane. Though the heavy antiaircraft barrage filled the skies with a brilliant Fourth of July fireworks display, there were no results.

Antiaircraft guns are apparently not even effective as a means of keeping planes at a high altitude. Judging from the sound of the motors, some of the planes have flown over the center of Berlin at probably less than a 1,000-foot altitude on clear moonlight nights without being hit.

In other words, there literally is no real defense for a city against night raids. Berlin is probably defended by a greater concentration of antiaircraft guns than any other city in the world, but it only proves that the aviators were right before the war and the artillery experts wrong.

'Bulwark' of U. S. and Canada Hailed Before Bar Convention

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13 (AP)—The United States and Canada "speak the same language" and stand "shoulder to shoulder" as the bulwark of liberty against totalitarian threats, a special wartime Canadian official told the American Bar Association.

In a speech to the annual dinner of the association's convention, Leonard W. Brockington, Ottawa barrister and special assistant to the Canadian Prime Minister, said:

"In Philadelphia, this sanctuary of liberty, I say that I believe that some day the tongue of your Liberty Bell will yet speak in harmony with Big Ben and with the Clarion Bell in Ottawa, and will yet ring out the knell of tyranny."

Referring to the recent joint United States-Canadian defense pact, he declared that "we do not think the Declaration of Independence is weakened by this declaration of interdependence."

Will of the People

The Canadian attorney said his country "has never spoken directly or indirectly, officially or unofficially, asking you to say or do anything in this crisis other than what your people desire. We would not dishonor your democracy by doing so.

"But we two countries speak the same verities in the same accents, and we seek your good will because you are the keeper of the world's conscience."

The Association presented its annual medal for distinguished service to the bar to Roscoe Pound, Dean emeritus of Harvard Law School. Internationally-known for his legal writings, Mr. Pound was once Chairman of Former President Hoover's National Commission on Law Enforcement.

Yesterday the Association's House of Delegates approved a report declaring that "retrogressive relaxation of labor standards" should not accompany production for national defense.

Additional Proposals

Other recommendations were for:

1. Establishment of Government-supervised camps, providing medical attention, to care for the "menacing numbers" of migratory workers.
2. Civil service examinations for trial examiners of the National Labor Relations Board.

The convention's general session approved a resolution introduced by Chairman Hatton W. Sumners of the House Judiciary Committee recomending that the House be empowered to cite a Federal judge for misconduct and authorize other Federal judges, instead of the Senate, to try him.

"Senators won't try a district judge," Representative Sumners (D) of Texas asserted. "The common sense of the nation is forcing us away from impeachment as the only way of getting a crooked judge off the bench."

Appointment of a Bar Association committee to co-operate with the Government in the national defense program was authorized in another resolution.

Bar Aid Pledged

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 13 (AP)—Full support by the American Bar Association of the Government's national defense preparations was pledged today by Jacob M. Lashly of St. Louis in a speechc accepting the Presidency of the organization.

The new president said he would appoint a special committee on defense and charge it "with devising speedy and effective means for unifying and co-ordinating the services of the members of the bar. . . ."

Argentina Continues to Deny British Claim to Falklands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—It is emphasized here, in commenting on the Havana resolution regarding European colonial possessions in this hemisphere, that one thing can be taken for granted: These possessions within the legitimate American sphere of influence will never be permitted to become citadels from which a totalitarian power could dream of dominating Latin America.

With this possibility definitely reduced, the immediate disposition of say, French Guiana, Netherlands Curaçao or Danish Greenland is viewed by South Americans generally as becoming of secondary importance.

Argentines, as they contemplate the British Falkland Isles, confirm the guarantee given by Secretary Cordell Hull that no advantage will be taken by any American State or Group of States of the misfortunes of the European democratic countries to "steal a march" on them.

As demonstrated in reservations registered at Havana, Argentina does not leave the matter there. To put the matter bluntly, this country does not recognize the existence of European colonies or possessions near its coasts. The Falkland Isles, it is pointed out here, have never been and never will be accepted as a "colony." It is considered an integral part of Argentine territory occupied by another State.

Viewing the colonial problem as a whole, Argentina contends that America, above all, is a geographical expression, though there are certain regions which interest some countries more than others. The Caribbean interests the United States in particular and some others in general. The Guianas affect Brazil and Venezuela.

But an Argentine will tell you: What concerns the Caribbean doesn't affect us. It seems too far away. Still less are we interested in Greenland or Alaska. On the other hand, we are interested in Antarctica, though we do not believe that Mexico, for example, is anxious about this part. So far as the Falklands are concerned, that is another matter. Those islands interest us and nobody else.

This, to all intents and purposes, is the official stand. It was expressed with equal bluntness by the Foreign Minister. Argentina does not recognize British ownership but there is no desire to molest that country while at war. Great Britain receives, or used to receive, an annual reminder on the subject. The British visa is not recognized for islanders' passports and the colonial postage stamps are refused.

Argentine reservations are also attached to "certain southern regions"—a reference to Antarctica which has been challenged lately in neighboring Chile, who recognizes that Argentina may have South Georgia and the Orkneys in view but points out that many other far southern lands are at stake.

There is no official dispute, but Chilean writers stated that Argentine claims have usually been based on geographical continuity. This argument can also be adduced by Chile, they point out.

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Text of President's Message Defining Defense Principles

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—The text of President Roosevelt's message to Congress on defense principles follows:

The National Defense Advisory Commission on Sept. 6, 1940, unanimously agreed to and adopted general principles governing the letting of national defense contracts. On Aug. 31, the Commission also unanimously adopted a statement of labor requirements as a guide for contractors who have received national defense orders from the United States Government.

I consider these two documents to be of such importance as to justify my sending them to the members of the Senate and the House of Representatives as a matter of information. The values of these policies and principles to the Government, to industry, agriculture, labor and to the country, sectionally and as a whole, will be seen at once.

The general principles governing the letting of defense contracts follow:

"The essence of the preparedness program is the getting of an adequate supply of materials of the proper quality in the shortest space of time possible. Considerations of price alone are highly important, but in the emergency are not governing.

Necessity for Speed

"1. Speed of delivery of all items on the defense program is essential. This means:

"A) That orders should be placed in such a manner as to insure the most efficient use of each particular facility from the point of view of the program as a whole;

"B) That proper consideration should be given to contributory industries, such as the machine tool industry, to avoid creating underlying bottlenecks;

"C) That once delivery dates are fixed, assurance be given that they will be met by the supplier.

"2. Proper quality is also of prime importance. It is therefore necessary to determine first of all whether or not the supplier can meet the quality requirements, as specified. There should be a willingness on the part of both the Army and Navy, on the one hand, and of the supplier on the other, to adjust specifications on a co-operative basis in order that such specifications may come as near as possible to meeting commercial standards while at the same time fulfilling the military requirements.

Price Is Important

"3. Price, while not the sole consideration, is of outstanding significance, and every effort must be made to secure a fair price. This must take recognition, among other things, of determination of proper cost factors.

"4. The impact of the defense program upon the consumers must be recognized. This relates to such factors as:

"A Due regard to the necessity of protecting civilian needs and morale;

"B Proper health and housing conditions among employes;

"C Consideration to possible off-season production in order to dovetail the military program into production for civilian requirements. Off-season production should also lead to lower overhead and consequently to lower prices for both the consumers and the government.

"5. Adequate consideration must be given to labor. This means compliance with the principles on this subject stated by the commission on its release of August 31st, copy of which is attached hereto.

"6. Undue geographic concentration of orders should be avoided, both as to procurement districts and as to industrial sections within any such procurement district. Reasons for such decentralization relate to factors of military strategy, as well as avoiding congestion that will slow down production.

Should Be Able to Pay

"7. Financial responsibility of the supplier should be examined. Ability to post a bond does not necessarily dispose of this problem. The probability should exist that the supplied will be able to continue in business, at least long enough to complete his contract satisfactorily. Further, an ability to finance himself through private sources should take preference over necessity for securing government aid.

"8. The avoidance of congestion of transportation facilities should be sought. The same applies to warehousing facilities.

"9. Due consideration should be given to the adequacy of power facilities, particularly where furnished by public utilities.

"10. A general preference should be given to firms having experience with so-called educational orders.

"11. The moral responsibility of the supplier is important, and in some respects, fundamental. There should be evidence of honest and sincere desire to cooperate with the Army and Navy in producing what is called for, and on time, without profiteering; to assume some risks himself rather than attempting to shift all such risks to the government; and to furnish a correct statement as to his capacity and his experience. The supplier's general standing and reputation among reputable business men (as distinct from his financial rating) is one index of such qualifications.

As to Competitive Bids

"12. The Commission recognizes that competitive bidding is the better procedure in certain types of industry and circumstances. However, it is often impossible to make sure that the principles outlined above are followed when contracts are placed on the basis of price alone and are let to the lowest bidder. Therefore, in cases where competitive bidding will not fulfill the above stated needs of national defense, the Commission recommends that the use of the negotiated contract be authorized where necessary in order that these objectives be obtained in making defense purchases."

Following is the statement of labor policy adopted by the National Defense Advisory Commission:

"Primary among the objectives of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense is the increase in production of materials required by our armed forces and the assurance of adequate future supply of such materials with the least possible disturbance to production of supplies for the civilian population. The scope of our present program entails bringing into production many of our unused resources of agriculture, manufacturing and manpower.

Used to Cut Unemployment

This program can be used in the public interest as a vehicle to reduce unemployment and otherwise strengthen the human fiber of our nation. In the selection of plant locations for new production, in the interest of national defense, great weight must be given to this factor.

"In order that surplus and unemployed labor may be absorbed in the defense program, all reasonable efforts should be made to avoid hours in excess of 40 per week. However, in emergencies or where the needs of the national defense cannot otherwise be met, exceptions to this standard should be permitted. When the requirements of the defense program make it necessary to work in excess of these hours, or where work is required on Saturdays, Sundays or holidays, overtime should be paid in accordance with the local recognized practices.

"All work carried on as part of the defense program should comply with federal statutory provisions affecting labor wherever such provisions are applicable. This applies to the Walsh-Healy Act, Fair Labor Standards Act, the National Labor Relations Act, etc. There should also be compliance with state and local statutes affecting labor relations, hours of work, wages, workmen's compensation, safety, sanitation, etc.

Welfare of Employees

"Adequate provisions should be made for the health and safety of employees;

"As far as possible, the local employment or other agencies designated by the United States Employment Service should be utilized;

"Workers should not be discriminated against because of age, sex, race or color;

"Adequate housing facilities should be made available for employees.

"The Commission reaffirms the principles enunciated by the Chief of Ordnance of the United States Army, during the World War, in his order of Nov. 15, 1917, relative to the relation of labor standards of efficient production:

"'In view of the urgent necessity for a prompt increase in the volume of production . . ., vigilance is demanded of all those in any way associated with industry lest the safeguards with which the pepole of this country have sought to protect labor should be unwisely and unnecessarily broken down. It is a fair assumption that for the most part these safeguards are the mechanisms of efficiency. Industrial history proves that reasonable hours, fair working conditions, and a proper wage scale are essention to high production. . . . Every attempt should be made to conserve in every way possible all of our achievements in the way of social betterment. But the pressing argument for maintaining industrial safeguards in the present emergency is that they actually contribute to efficiency.'"

War Honor Catches Up With Marine at Last

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SIERRA MADRE, Calif.—Lester K. Layton, Former City Councilman in this community, has been decorated for bravery for the last 20 years and didn't know it. For two decades a coveted Navy Cross has traveled for thousands of miles through the mails or rested in a pigeonhole in Washington marked "unclaimed."

The award finally caught up with Mr. Layton, informing him that he won the blue and silver emblem for cool and effective work in caring for wounded under heavy fire, in the open and without adequate shelter while serving with the United States Marines in France on July 19, 1918.

Labor Agreement Made

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—Labor Department conciliators announced that representatives of the Postal Telegraph Company and the American Communications Association (Congress of Industrial Organizations) had agreed to the terms of a labor contract to succeed one expiring Oct. 1.

They said the terms would probably be made public following ratification by the union membership.

Dutch Liner Off To Carry Troops

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—Bound for an undisclosed port—presumably to become a troopship for the British—the $15,000,000 Holland-America flagship Nieuw Amsterdam today was on the high seas after an unannounced departure from New York Harbor last night.

Chartered to the British Ministry of Shipping, the 36,287-ton craft, which made her maiden voyage to America little more than two years ago, carried no cargo or passengers. The liner still flew the flag of the Netherlands.

Designed to carry 1,232 passengers and a crew of 650, her 11 decks could be remodeled to ferry many more troops across the Atlantic. She has a service speed of 21½ knots and is 713 feet long.

Since May 14, she has been in New York Harbor, after cruising in New York-Bermuda trade which she entered in October, 1939.

A week ago, she was taken to Hoboken, N. J., for what was then described as "a routine hull-cleaning job."

Her departure left in the harbor three other war-stranded liners of nations hit by Germany; the French liner Normandie, the British liner Queen Elizabeth, sister ship to the Queen Mary, and the Norwegian-American liner Oslofjord.

Ask Weather Robot

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Spring bloom of the Japanese flowering cherries around the Tidal Basin in Washington caused a peak in service by the mechanical voice equipment the telephone company has installed to answer telephone calls about weather forecasts. This service opened the Monday before the weekend when the cherry trees were expected to be at their best. The following Friday more than 37,500 called to get the latest in weather forecasts for the cherry blossom week-end, many with a view to telephoning the information on to friends and relatives within motoring distance of Washington.

The mechanical device in the Washington office can be dialed by 160 persons at one time, and 4,000 calls an hour are possible. On two occasions in April there were more than 2,000 calls in a single hour, and this compared with about 1,500 call in a day, which was previously the limit with the connections and staff available at the Weather Bureau. The robot relieves the bureau of the burden of routine calls and enables the information force to give prompter and more detailed service to the callers who need more specific information.

The weather "voice" is available in New York, Chicago, Detroit, Baltimore, Newark, and Washington and will probably be extended to other cities.

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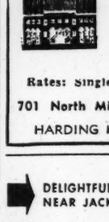

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New Films on Boston Screens—Jolson Show Seen in New York

'Boom Town' Finds Gable And Tracy in Oil Fields

"Boom Town," which blustered into the State and Orpheum Theaters yesterday, is a big, rangy film about the "boomers" and "wildcatters," men who alternately feast and fast on the dangers, the competition, the occasional rewards of the oil business. "Boom Town" is the sort of movie that comes at you headlong, scattering fist fights, gushing oil wells, oil-well fires, brawls, and fierce financial battles as it strides to an obvious conclusion.

Like the oil as it spouts from the earth, the characters of "Boom Town" are crude and, dramatically speaking, unrefined. What problems arise are of the simpler kind. Even a Federal charge that he has broken the Sherman Anti-Trust Law in forming an oil pool is eluded by the hero on the grounds that he was really performing the services of a conservationist.

* * *

Just as it sweeps aside a concern for higher ethics, so "Boom Town" eschews any but the most fundamental aspects of characterization. Its hero is Big John McMasters, a character whose only virtue seems to be that he doesn't mean to hurt anyone. Big John starts off by marrying Betsy Bartlett, with whom his partner, Square John Sand, is also in love. Betsy hadn't told Big John about Square John.

On the eve of the McMasters' first anniversary, Big John visits a saloon and is found there by his wife and Square John, who are searching for him to help extinguish a fire in one of their wells. Big John and Square John call off differences long enough to blast the fire out with nitroglycerine in probably one of the most inflammable sequences ever seen on the screen. Afterwards Big John loses his share in the field by a flip of a coin.

From this out, "Boom Town" ranges from Texas to South America, to Oklahoma, and eventually to California. In the course of all this travel Big John and Square John lose several shirts, their patience with each other, and a number of other things. Big John tries to beat the New York distributing combine. He also falls in love with another woman. But by seeming to double-cross his old partner, Square John saves Big John for Betsy and the trio finally climb back on the see-saw with a wild-cat oil claim in each hand.

* * *

It would be hard to imagine two men more suited to their roles than Clark Gable as the irresponsible hero and Spencer Tracy as the insistently sacrificing friend. Both do much to give "Boom Town" its force and drive.

Jack Conway's direction sticks strictly to the business of providing high-speed action. Except when the film deserts the oil fields for Wall Street, and the bunkhouse for romantic intrigue on Park Avenue, it is first rate of its kind.

Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr are more or less lost. Neither seems to have the power to stand up against the men of the plot. Frank Morgan, Lionel Atwill, and Chill Wills are stalwarts among the supporting cast. Some of the oil well sequences are astounding.

The companion film is "Lady in Question," with Brian Aherne, Rita Hayworth, Glenn Ford, and Irene Rich in the leading roles.

* * *

'Hired Wife'

Universal's new farce-comedy, "Hired Wife," is an amusing fable about a secretary and a model who fought for the hand of a business man. It is full of laughable situations and overflowing with wise-cracking humor, diluted now and again by scenes that are less funny. The film is now on view at the Keith Memorial Theater.

Rosalind Russell, the secretary, conforms to popular illusion about her occupation by being in love with her employer (Brian Aherne), who is surprisingly immune to her charms, preferring a gold-digging model. When his lawyer advises him to marry in order to prevent business rivals from tying up his assets, he sends Miss Russell to propose for him to the model (Virginia Bruce). When Miss Russell reports that Miss Bruce is not interested, the secretary becomes the bride of convenience.

But Miss Russell has not been quite honest in her mission, and when Mr. Aherne discovers this, he registers displeasure. Still, this secretary is full of feminine wiles, and in the end she gets her man.

Miss Russell is very attractive and very clever in her impersonation of the secretary; so much so that one is amazed at the imperceipience of her employer. Mr. Aherne is plausibly bewildered by developments, and Miss Bruce is in the vein as the model. Robert Benchley as the lawyer seemed to this reporter less amusing. John Carroll is acceptable as a fortune hunter.

The other film on the bill is "Men Against the Sky," an aviation melodrama, with Richard Dix, Kent Taylor, Edmund Lowe, Wendy Barrie, and Granville Bates.

* * *

'Captain Caution'

In "Captain Caution," now at the Paramount and Fenway, Hal Roach has produced a film that abounds in violent action. A couple of sea combats have taken place before the yarn has been long under way, and more are in prospect before the conclusion is reached. In between these clashes, as of the War of 1812, there is a minor thread of romance, but it is on the warfare that the attention of the film is chiefly directed.

Richard Wallace as director and Grover Jones as author of the screen play have put together a yarn, deriving from Kenneth Roberts, about a sailing ship bound home for Maine from the Orient. The captain's daughter is on board and it seems that she is about to become the bride of the first mate. But when her father is killed in an attack by a British sloop her attention turns from romance to revenge. The yarn swings from capture to rescue and back again. A British prison hulk finds a place in the narrative. A renegade American turns up and for a time supplants the first mate in the lady's favor. But eventually his villainy is unmasked and the ship sails off on the last tack of its journey with the romantic couple reunited.

The ship's company that has been recruited is headed by Victor Mature as the mate from whom the film takes its name. Robert Barrat as the skipper, Leo Carrillo as a captured French Canadian, and Bruce Cabot as the rapscallion American are among the others who are conspicuous. Louise Platt emphasizes the fiery nature of the Captain's daughter and Vivienne Osborne keeps her company as the wife of the French Canadian. A touch of music is provided by El Brendel and a bit of comedy by Roscoe Ates. But in general the film is more occupied with gun battles, boarding parties, and fisticuffs than with lighter decorations.

The second feature, "Earl of Puddlestone," finds the Higgins family involved in another adventure. This time the apparent inheritance of a title of nobility starts them off. James, Lucile, and Russell Gleason head the cast.

Miss Skinner at Wellesley

Cornelia Otis Skinner will appear on Oct. 4, at Alumnae Hall, Wellesley College, in a performance under the auspices of the Wellesley College Department of Speech. She will present "Mansion On the Hudson." Several new sketches, written by Miss Skinner, and given for the first time, will open the program.

Radio Entertainers in Prospect for the Week End

NBC; William Walling

Nan Grey (upper left) and Helen Wood (lower left) will be heard Monday evening in resumption of serial drama, "Those We Love." Madeleine Carroll (right) will co-star with Bob Hope in C. B. De Mille's production of "Love Is News," Monday evening

Comedian in His Top Form For 'Hold On to Your Hats'

By John Beaufort

New York

Hug tight your headgear, ladies and gentlemen. Secure your sombreros. For after nine years' absence from Broadway, Cactus Al Jolson of Hollywood has come riding out of the West on a friendly breeze. It bore him, via way stations, to the stage of the Shubert Theater, on Wednesday evening. With old friends on hand to welcome him back, Mr. Jolson returned as producer, principal star, and prime essential of a new musical comedy, "Hold on to Your Hats." Everybody seemed to be enjoying himself at the Shubert, last evening. But nobody more than Al.

There was a home-coming sparkle in his eyes as Mr. Jolson strolled nonchalantly on the stage after his introduction. Lacking a fireside, Mr. Jolson drew an easy chair up to the footlights, a vantage point from which he spent about 20 of the evening's most enjoyable minutes spinning jokes, flinging wisecracks to the winds, cajoling, bantering, heckling latecomers and explaining just what they had missed and what the show was about. You can miss more than a quarter of the first hour of "Hold On to Your Hats" and still know all that is afoot. But you'll also be missing some good fun.

* * *

As he sat there chatting, it was hard to decide whether Broadway was welcoming Al or Al was welcoming Broadway. No matter. The point to observe is that Mr. Jolson has come back, bringing with him that minstrel's equipment over which he has such expert command. And of what does this equipment consist? Unmistakable timing. A brassy quality for shine. The knack to "sell" if not too sing a song—rhythmic movement of the body, a roll of the eyes, a strut, a wink, a break in the voice, a tremble of the lip for a dip now and then into sentimentality—they add up to showmanship—or Al Jolson.

The book sprawls from New York to Mexico and back as Al and his cohorts venture south, are kidnaped, turn the tables on the bandits, and return triumphant. It took three gentlemen—Matt Brooks, Guy Bolton, and Eddie Davis—to concoct the story. But you must not jump to the conclusion that the book is three times as good as the average run of musical comedies. It is merely nondescript, bolstered as usual with gags, puns, and quips put over by a hardworking staff of comedians. Some of the show is coarse and that is too bad.

The funniest man in "Hold On to Your Hats" is Bert Gordon, sometimes the "Mad Russian" of radio, who plays "Concho," an Indian with a Brooklyn accent. Head-on, Mr. Gordon resembles a good imitation of a bat. He is a thorough droll.

Gil Lamb, who can swallow a thimble-size harmonica, is a well tempered eccentric. And Martha Raye works mightly to prove that the rib and the funnybone are not so far apart. Jack Whiting makes a pleasantly fair-haired cowboy with a voice for lilting romance. And Eunice Healey sings and dances acceptably as his partner. George Church, Arnold Moss, Russ Brown, the Tanner Sisters, and Radio Aces, the Ranchettes, the Duettes, and a company of personable dancing boys and girls are prominent in a large company.

* * *

The best part of the ensemble work is the costuming by Raoul Pène du Bois, who also did the sets as usual. Mr. du Bois had the rainbow round his shoulder at the outset and converted it into a kaleidoscope of racing, dazzling colors. In addition to the personnel, Mr. du Bois has surrounded a pleasant score, which includes "The World Is in My Arms," "Would You Be So Kindly," "Don't Let It Get You Down," and "Down on the Dude Ranch," which stopped the show until it ran out of verses. E. Y. Harburg and Burton Lane wrote the score.

Mr. Jolson supplements the musical numbers by recalling several song souvenirs which he made famous in the old Winter Garden days.

George Hale helped Mr. Jolson produce "Hold On to Your Hats," and Edgar J. McGregor directed the book, but when the curtain rises, Mr. Jolson is out there in the thick of things. Others may get the border lights and even the floods, but it is Mr. Jolson who receives most of the spots—and probably deserves them.

'Hold On to Your Hats'

Musical show starring Al Jolson. Lyrics by E. Y. Harburg. Music by Burton Lane. Book by Guy Bolton, Matt Brooks, Eddie Davis. Book staged by Edgar MacGregor. Costumes and scenery by Raoul Pène du Bois. Dances by Catherine Littlefield. Musical direction, Al Goodman. Presented by Mr. Jolson and George Hale at the Shubert Theater, beginning Sept. 11, with the following cast:

Sierra ..... Margaret Irving
"Slim" ..... Gil Lamb
"Lon" ..... George Church
Pete ..... Jack Whiting
Mamie ..... Martha Raye
First Dudette ..... "Jinx" Falkenburg
Second Dudette ..... Joyce Matthews
Third Dudette ..... Thea Pinto
Sheriff ..... Lew Eckles
Fernando ..... Arnold Moss
Lone Rider ..... Al Jolson
Radio Announcer ..... John Randolph
"Shep" Martin ..... Joe Stoner
"Old Man" Hawkins ..... Marty Drake
"Concho" ..... Bert Gordon
Sound Effects ..... George Maran
"Dinky" ..... Russ Brown
Shirley ..... Eunice Healey
Luis ..... Sid Cassel
Pedro ..... Will Kuluva
Rita ..... "Jinx" Falkenburg
The Tanner Sisters: Martha Tanner, "Mickey" Tanner, Betty Tanner
The Radio Aces: Marty Drake, Lou Stoner, Joe Stoner
The Ranchettes: Margie Greene, Anita Jakobi, Iris Wayne, Janis Williams

Radio Premieres Promised; Popular Series to Resume

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Premieres, marked by the return of one performer to the air after a four-year absence; the resumption of regular air features such as Robert Ripley's program and "Those We Love" drama series; and musical novelties, including the only chamber work of Fritz Kreisler, are dialworthy events promised for the week-end on the radio.

Political addresses, marking the approach of the primaries on Tuesday, have caused extensive cancellation of week-end network features. There may be, in fact, many more addresses scheduled so that listeners are urged to watch listings carefully.

Tonight

New season:

Robert Ripley to return with his amazing collection of strange facts in "Believe It or Not"; Linda Lee, vocalist, with B. A. Rolfe's Orchestra, CBS-WEEI, 10.

Saturday

Forums, interviews:

Mme. Elsa Schiaparelli, well-known fashion designer, to be interviewed by Ilka Chase on whether fashion capital may shift to New York or Hollywood, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 1:30.

Lyman Bryson to corral noted fashion designers in New York for a "People's Platform" discussion on where the world's new fashion center may be located. CBS-WEEI, 7.

Serious music:

Dorian String Quartet to introduce modern English novelty, H. Waldo Warner's "The Pixy Ring," described as "a fairy miniature suite for string quartet," CBS-WEEI, 11:45 a. m.

Budapest Quartet, with Gustave Langenus, clarinetist, to do two clarinet quintets, the Mozart, in A major (K.581) and Brahms', in B minor, Op. 115, also Beethoven's Quartet in F major, Op. 18, No. 1, NBC-Red-WNAC, 4.

Alfred Wallenstein's "American Choral Festival" to introduce Samuel Barber's "A Stop Watch and an Ordnance Map," MBS-WAAB, 9:30.

Drama:

Thomas Jefferson's fight to preserve civil liberties as specified by the Bill of Rights, played by "The Human Adventure" cast, CBS-WEEI, 8:30.

Radio Guild to do "Life's Hungry Man," a biographical story of Thomas Wolfe, author, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Sunday

Premiere:

"Behind the Mike," an explanatory series to take listeners behind radiocasting scenes, with New York radio writers as commentators; Graham McNamee and Ernie Watson's Orchestra, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 5:30.

Special events:

Richard Llewellyn, author of "How Green Was My Valley," to be heard in talk from London as feature of American Welsh Festival at New York Fair, CBS-WEEI. 2:45.

Five governors of the New England States and a representative of sixth to be heard from official governors' reception at Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass. WBZ, 11.

Talks, forums:

University of Chicago Round Table poses the question, "Can Germany Conquer Latin America?" American newsmen just returned from South America on panel, NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.

Literary standards laid down by Aristotle in his "Poetics" to be analyzed by "Invitation to Learning" group, CBS-WEEI, 4:30.

Frank Case, hotel operator, Gabriel Heatter, newsman, and Faith Baldwin, author, to be guests of Sigmund Spaeth's "Fun in Print" quiz, CBS-WEEI, 6.

Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, and Senator Styles Bridges of New Hampshire, who have been verbally tilting with each other, meet upon same platform for discussion of "The New Deal and National Defense," in Mutual's "American Forum," MBS-WAAB, 8.

Serious music:

Fritz Kreisler's only chamber work, a string quartet in four movements, and Schönberg's "Verklärte Nacht" (Transfigured Night), Music Hall Quartet items; also "Tsar Ivan's Aria," from Rimsky-Korsakoff's "La Pskovitaine," by Lorenzo Alvary, bass, and Liszt's "Petrarch" Sonata, No. 104, and Etude No. 10, in F minor, by Henrietta Schumann, pianist, WBZ, 12 noon.

Edwin Franko Goldman and his Band, to be heard on opening "Music Day" program from Eastern States Exposition, Springfield, Mass., Colonial-WAAB, 4.

Debussy's nocturnes, "Clouds," "Festivals" and "Sirens" to be played on classical recording program, WEEI, 5:30.

Izler Solomon, young Chicago conductor, to direct last three of summer series of NBC Symphony concerts, NBC-Blue-WBZ, 8.

Songs of Richard Strauss and Rachmaninoff, arias from "La Bohême" and "Tales of Hoffman," sung by soloists Marion Claire, Ruth Slater, and Mark Love on Mutual's "Symphonic Hour"; Beethoven, Moussorgsky, and Shostakovitch music by chorus and orchestra, MBS-WAAB, 10:05.

Drama:

The Revuers, singing and acting quintet, consider "etiquette" and "mad society parties," NBC-Blue-WBZ, 4:30.

Donald Hough's magazine story, "Mr. Charles," a tale with modern implications, to be produced by Earle McGill for "Columbia Workshop," CBS-WEEI, 8.

The Week-End Dialer

Entertainment Timetable

Plays

Wilbur— "Johnny Belinda," by Elmer Harris, featuring Louis Hector, Helen Craig and Horace McNally. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Through Saturday.)

Shubert— "Boys and Girls Together," starring Ed Wynn in his new musical revue. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30. (Through Sept. 21.)

Films in Boston

Fenway— "Captain Caution," with Victor Mature, Louise Platt and Leo Carrillo. 1, 4, 7, 10. "Earl of Puddlestone," with James Gleason. 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

Fine Arts— "They Were Five," featuring Jean Gabin. 1:45, 3:45, 5:40, 7:40, 9:40. "March of Time." 1:25, 3:25, 5:20, 7:20, 9:20.

Keith Memorial— "Hired Wife," starring Rosalind Russell and Brian Ahern. 9:35 a. m., 12:45, 3:55, 7:05, 10:15. "Men Against the Sky," with Richard Dix. 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:45. "Information Please." 12:30, 3:40, 6:50, 10.

Kenmore— "Brother Orchid," with Edward G. Robinson. 3:10, 6:30, 10. "Our Town," featuring William Holden. 1:20, 4:45, 8:10.

Metropolitan— "The Sea Hawk," starring Errol Flynn. 11:10 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:20. "Charlie Chan at the Wax Museum," featuring Sidney Toler. 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:10.

Modern— "Rhythm on the River," with Bing Crosby. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:40, 9:50. "Sporting Blood," featuring Robert Young and Maureen O'Sullivan. 10:55 a. m., 2:10, 8:20.

Orpheum— "Boom Town," starring Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lamarr. 10:55 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 9:55. "The Lady in Question," with Brian Aherne. 9:30 a. m., 1:10, 4:50, 8:30.

Paramount— "Captain Caution," with Victor Mature, Louise Platt and Leo Carrillo. 10:30 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:45, 9:35. "Earl of Puddlestone" with James Gleason. 9:10, 11:55 a. m., 2:45, 5:35, 8:25.

RKO Boston— "Laughing at Danger," with Frankie Darro. 10:45 a. m., 2:40, 6:35, 10:10. "Stage to Chino," with George O'Brien. 12, 3:50, 7:45. Stage Show: 1:15, 5:10, 9:05.

State— "Boom Town," starring Clark Gable, Spencer Tracy, Claudette Colbert and Hedy Lemarr. 10:55 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 9:55. "The Lady in Question," with Brian Aherne. 1:10, 4:50, 8:30.

South Station Theater— "Hobby Lobby," "Cinderella's Feller," "Fishing in Hawaii," Pete Smith's "Social Sea Lions," "Trifles of Importance," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Scollay— "Rhythm on the River," starring Bing Crosby. 11:35 a. m., 2:55, 6:20, 9:40. "Sporting Blood," featuring Robert Young and Maureen O'Sullivan. 10:05 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:10.

Telepix— "Young America Flies," "Sights of London," "Betty Hutton—Jitterbug No. 1," "Screen Snapshots," "Passing Parade," "Dustbowl Emigrants," Disney's Donald Duck and 30 minutes news digest.

Tremont— "He Married His Wife," with Joel McCrea and Nancy Kelly. "It All Came True," with Ann Sheridan. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Trans-Lux— "The Mummy's Hand," with Peggy Moran and Dick Foran. 10:55 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:20, 10:10. "The Leather Pushers," with Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:55, 8:45.

Uptown— "Queen of Destiny," with Anna Neagle and Anton Walbrook. 2:30, 5:40, 8:50. "My Love Came Back," featuring Olivia De Havilland. 1, 4:10, 7:15, 10:25.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Allston: "Light of Western Stars." "Laughing at Danger." 2 and 8.
Capitol: "They drive by Night." G. Raft-Ann Sheridan. "My Love Came Back." Olivia de Havilland-J. Flynn. 2 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Edison the Man." Spencer Tracy-R. Johnson. "I Was an Adventuress." 2 and 7:45.
Regent: "Lillian Russell." Alice Faye-H. Fonda. "Son of the Navy," James Dunn. 2 and 7:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Mortal Storm." M. Sullavan-J. Stewart. "Biscuit Eater." 1:45 and 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Turnabout." Adolph Menjou-M. Astor. 1:40, 7:50. "Florian." 3:15, 9:30.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Ramparts We Watch." 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. "New Moon." with Nelson Eddy-J. MacDonald. 3:05, 6:20, 9:40.
Brookline Village: "Maryland." 1:50, 5:11, 8:15. "Island of Doomed Men." 3:40, 6:45, 9:55.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante." Mickey Rooney, "Stage-Coach War." 2 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square:
Harvard: "Turnabout," Carole Landis-A. Menjou. "Untamed," Ray Milland-Pat Morison. 2 and 8.
University: "New Moon," Nelson Eddy-J. MacDonald. 2:50, 6:05, 9:30. "The Man Who Talked Too Much," George Brent. 1:30, 4:40, 8:05.

CHARLESTOWN—Thompson Square: "Anne of Windy Poplars." Anne Shirley-James Ellison. "Pop Always Pays." Leon Errol. 1:45 and 7:45.

DORCHESTER—Codman Square: "Sailor's Lady," 1:45 and 7:50. "Way of All Flesh." 3:07, 9:12.
Dorchester: "Private Affairs," "Men Without Souls." 2, 7 and 10.
Franklin Park: "Way of All Flesh." Akim Tamiroff. 3:05, 9:20. "Sailor's Lady." 1:55, 8:10.
Strand: "Maryland." 1:50, 8:05. "They Drive by Night." 3:26, 9:41.

EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston: "Untamed." "Florian." 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "House Across the Bay." "I Can't Give You Anything But Love." 1:30 and 7.
Park: "Primrose Path." "Forty Little Mothers." 1:30 and 7:30.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Untamed." 3:55, 9:50. "Florian." 1:50, 8:05.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica. "New Moon." Jeanette MacDonald-Nelson Eddy. 3:15, 9:15. "Turnabout." A. Menjou. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "Bill of Divorcement," Maureen O'Hara-A. Menjou. 2:30, 8:15; "Shooting High," Jane Withers. 4 and 9:45.

MALDEN—Maplewood: "Girl in Room 313." Florence Rice, K. Taylor. 2:15, 8:39. Zanzibar." 3:23, 7, 9:45.
Granada: "Mystery Sea Raider." Henry Wilcoxon-Carole Landis. 1:30, 5, 8:10. "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante." Mickey Rooney. 3:10, 6:20, 9:30.
Mystic: "The Captain is a Lady." Charles Coburn-Marjorie Main. 2:15, 7, 10. "When the Daltons Rode." Randolph Scott-Kay Francis. 3:30, 8:35.
Orpheum: "Brother Orchid." "Phantom Raiders." Walter Pidgeon. 1:45 and 7.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Maryland." 1:45, 8. "They Drive by Night." 3:34, 9:49.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Ghost Breakers." "Three Faces West." 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "All This and Heaven Too." "Sandy is a Lady." 2 and 6:45.

MELROSE—Melrose: "All This and Heaven Too." "Fugitive from Justice." 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Pride and Prejudice." "Mystery Sea Raider." 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "All This and Heaven Too." "Pop Always Pays." 2 and 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Maryland." Fay Bainter-W. Brennan. "Golden Gloves." Jean Cagney. 2 and 8.

NORWOOD—"South of Pago Pago." Victor McLaglen, Jon Hall, Frances Farmer. "The Great McGinty." Akim Tamiroff. 2 and 6:30.

QUINCY—Quincy: "I'm Nobody's Sweetheart Now." "Outside the Three Mile Limit." Jack Holt.
Strand: "They Drive by Night." George Raft. "The Boys from Syracuse." Martha Raye, Allan Jones, Joe Penner.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Boys from Syracuse." Allan Jones—M. Raye. 3:32, 9:32. "South to Karanga." Charles Bickford. 2:15, 8:15.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "The Mortal Storm." with Margaret Sullavan. "And One Was Beautiful." J. Muir. 2 and 7:45.
Capitol and Ball Square: "Susan and God." "New Moon." N. Eddy. 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Dark Command," and "Hidden Enemy." 2 and 7:45.
Strand: "Primrose Path." Ginger Rogers. "Gangs of Chicago." 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Strand: "Turnabout." A. Menjou-C. Landis. "Lucky Cisco Kid." Cesar Romero. 2 and 7:30.
Broadway: "I Was an Adventuress." Zorina-Richard Greene. "Rancho Grande." Gene Autry. 1:30, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Doctor Takes a Wife." "Adventure in Diamonds." 1:45 and 7.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Love, Honor and Oh Baby." Donald Woods. 2:09, 8:09. "Twenty Mule Team." Wallace Beery. 3:21 and 9:21.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Andy Hardy Meets a Debutante." Mickey Rooney. "Ladies Must Live." Rosemary Lane. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "All This and Heaven Too." "Queen of the Mob." 2 and 8.
Watertown Square: "Too Many Husbands." Jean Arthur—F. MacMurray. "Zanzibar." James Craig. 2 and 7:45.

WAVERLY—Strand: "Edison the Man." Spencer Tracy. "Ski Patrol." 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Rebecca." Joan Fontaine, J. Anderson and Laurence Olivier. "March of Time." 2:30 and 7:45.

WEST NEWTON: "All This and Heaven Too." Bette Davis—Charles Boyer. "Pop Always Pays." 2 and 8.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Ghost Breakers." Paulette Goddard. 3:15, 8:13. "Over the Moon," Merle Oberon. 3:50, 6:40, 9:48.

'Ninotchka' Influence Noted; New Negro Tenor for Screen

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

With Hedy Lamarr sounding and looking a little like the stern Communist represented by Greta Garbo in "Ninotchka," and with Clark Gable playing the role of an American reporter abroad, M-G-M has put "Comrade Z," by Charles Lederer and Ben Hecht, before the cameras.

Mr. Gable's role is becoming a little familiar; but he seems to be doing as well with it as Lloyd Nolan did recently in "I Married a Nazi," and as Joel McCrea did in "Foreign Correspondent." "Ninotchka" was successful enough to be certain of imitation. The stories of all these films, however, are fairly dissimilar.

Many a newspaperman may recognize the story of the American correspondent who is first to get down to the Ukraine to bring the news of the wholesale executions there — and for executions read famine. But the comedy elements added by Mr. Hecht and Mr. Lederer are of their own brand, not drawn from life.

To add to the "Ninotchka" touches, the studio is using Felix Bressart and Sig Rumann, two of the three delightful comrades whom Miss Garbo relieved of their pleasant duties in Paris in the earlier picture. King Vidor is directing; and since the film develops into quite broad comedy, it is something of a departure for both him and Miss Lamarr, who has been confined, so far, to siren or heavily dramatic roles.

* * *

Of more interest to a reporter on the M-G-M front at the moment than any of its big pictures is the inclusion among its contract players, and in the cast of "Hullabaloo," one of its smaller offerings, of the young Negro tenor, Charles Holland.

Those who heard the big Red Cross radio show from Hollywood in June will remember him as the unknown singer who gave a bit from "La Favorita" with such effect. In "Hullabaloo" he will sing "Veste la Giubba" from "Pagliacci," and "Ah, So Fair," from "Martha." He makes his formal concert debut at Town Hall in New York on Oct. 28 under the auspices of the NBC Artists.

Mr. Holland was born in Norfolk, Va., and went through high school there. He was singing with a popular orchestra in Harlem when he was heard by Hall Johnson, who brought him West for work with his Choir in "Green Pastures" and "Run Little Chillun."

* * *

Here he met a teacher, Georges La Peyre, who made him promise not to appear publicly for two years. The 24 months preceding last June were spent by him in hard study. His teacher had kept repeating to him, he says, that when the right time came, he would be put in the right show. And this seems to have been the big radio program.

The time since then has been pretty much like a dream to him, he says. There were thousands of letters and telegrams following his performance; and Marian Anderson, who heard him in a private recital, said, "I'm so thrilled I can't say anything." His ambition is simple enough: he wants to be the greatest tenor in the world.

M-G-M by Clarence Bull

Charles Holland

New tenor to be heard in "Hullabaloo"

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

Rosalind Russell · Brian Aherne
Virginia Bruce
"HIRED WIFE"
A Universal Picture
ROXY
7th Ave. & 50th St.

ON OUR STAGE IN PERSON
Star of Stage, Screen, Radio
SHIRLEY ROSS
Heading a Big Revue with
THE GAE FOSTER GIRLS
PAUL ASH & ROXY ORCH.
AND MANY STAR ACTS

BOSTON (STAGE

SHUBERT—Last 11 Times | Mat. Tom'w
SEATS NOW SELLING FOR NEXT WEEK
ED WYNN
IN HIS SENSATIONAL MUSICAL REVUE
BOYS and GIRLS TOGETHER
THE DeMarcos • JANE Pickens • DAVE Apollon
NIGHTS: $1.10-$1.65-$2.20-$2.75-$3.30
MATS.: $.55-$1.10-$1.65-$2.20-$2.75

MALDEN, MASS

MALDEN SQUARE GRANADA MALDEN 7654
Sept. 13-Sept. 19. Continuous 1:30 to 11 p. m.
Andy Hardy Meets Debutante
MICKEY ROONEY
Co-feature — Mystery Sea Raider

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
ROSALIND RUSSELL · BRIAN AHERNE
VIRGINIA BRUCE
HIRED WIFE
2nd FEATURE
MEN AGAINST THE SKY
RICHARD DIX · WENDY BARRIE · EDMUND LOWE
Latest INFORMATION PLEASE

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
Big Show Sensation!
CLARK GABLE • SPENCER TRACY
CLAUDETTE COLBERT • HEDY LAMARR
in "BOOM TOWN"
Also "The Lady in Question"

From Her Refuge in Canada, Princess Juliana Warns American Women of Nazi Power

"Life Itself," She Declares, "Is Not Worth While Under Nazi Tyranny, and Today This Tyranny Threatens All Nations"

By Mary Stetson Clarke
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Freedom, safety, tranquillity—these three, Juliana, Crown Princess of the Netherlands, has sought and found for herself and her daughters on the North American Continent.

In an unpretentious stone house on the outskirts of Ottawa, the Princess and her two infant daughters are steadfastly piecing together the pattern of their lives, so rudely shattered last May by the Nazi invasion.

Separated by the Atlantic from her mother, Queen Wilhelmina, and her husband, Prince Bernhard zu Lippe-Biesterfeld, now serving as aide-de-camp to the Queen in London, Juliana is devoting herself to the two little princesses and to the furtherance of Netherlandic relief work. As President of the Netherlands Red Cross, she is constantly seeking new ways to aid the people of her devastated country.

From the moment that she set foot on Canadian soil, the Princess has found a warm hospitality awaiting her, doubly heartening after the nightmare of her flight from the Netherlands.

Those in close touch with Juliana report that she and her children made their escape from the palace to the plane in which they flew to London, in armored cars, to avoid the bullets of fifth-column sharpshooters. Moreover, in passage across the Atlantic, their ship was the target of bombing attacks.

As a result of these dangers, so complete was the royal mother's caution that nine-months-old Princess Irene made the entire journey from The Hague to Montebello, Quebec, in a gasproof, glass-topped bassinet, and little Princess Beatrix was rarely out of her mother's sight—or even the touch of her hand.

Warmly Greeted on Arrival

At Halifax, friendly throngs met the royal travelers, corroborating Juliana's expectation that on this continent she might find "an almost incredible kindness to strangers." That kindness has persisted throughout the months of her stay, compensating to some degree, perhaps, for the separation from her own countrymen's intense devotion to the royal family.

From Halifax, Juliana and her daughters traveled by special train to Montebello, where they remained at the Log Chateau of the Seigniory Club.

There another rousing welcome awaited them. Practically the entire population of the French Canadian town had gathered at the station to cheer the newcomers and shout, "Bien venue!" and "Vive la Hollande!"

As Juliana alighted from the train, holding 2½-year-old Beatrix by the hand, a tiny French-Canadian child—the dark-haired little daughter of a bank official—approached. Running up to Princess Beatrix, she hugged her, and cried excitedly in French: "Hello, you little Princess." The words may have been incomprehensible to the royal child, but their meaning, never.

At the Seigniory Club, with its 10 square miles of forest, lake, and river, the three princesses rested in seclusion until the arrival at Ottawa of their hosts, the Governor-General of Canada and his lady, the Earl and Countess of Athlone. Before many weeks had passed, Juliana and her family moved to Rideau Hall, as Ottawa folk term Government House, the Governor-General's residence.

The drive from Montebello to Ottawa, winding beside the Ottawa River, is of never-to-be-forgotten beauty. From the road to the river stretch green fields, quiet, unruffled, where only a few grazing cattle or a farmer may be seen. Now and then a log house appears, overshadowed by a gigantic barn. Wheat fields alternate with pasture land; a wooded hill partitions two properties. Awkward foals nuzzle their mothers; calves eye the world wonderingly. Beyond the river's ripples, rise tall forests of fir and pine, their fragrance faintly wafted to the highway. Each blade of grass, each bird-note, each swish of scythe breathes peace.

Surely Juliana, driving through this quiet countryside, must have felt borne in upon her some of its tranquillity and strength.

The Princess Charms All

At Rideau Hall, where the Princess remained until August 6, warmth and cordiality surrounded her. And Juliana, in turn, charmed all with whom she came in contact.

"Such a gracious person! One can't help but like her tremendously," was the enthusiastic report of an aide-de-camp of the Governor-General. "Always pleasant, always cheerful—and that must be extremely difficult after what she has been through."

The "mounties," those scarlet-coated members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police who were stationed at Government House, appeared equally fond of the Netherlandic guests. One constable gave glowing accounts of the two little Princesses.

"Cutest little things you ever saw," he said with a twinkle. "I see them playing out in the sunshine almost every day, the younger one in her playpen, and the other dancing and running about. Never quiet a minute. She keeps her mother and her nurse busy, all right."

Still another spoke of Princess Juliana with a fondness akin to that felt for the English royal family:

"She's a real lady; and a grand sport, too. Do you know—she walked into town the other day from Rideau Hall. And that's a hike I don't often take myself. Must be three miles out and back. She wanted to do some shopping, and went alone except for her own personal guards."

When one has two small children and is expecting a third, visiting is not always easy—even in so spacious an establishment as Government House. Therefore it was not strange that Juliana should soon seek a place of her own where she and her household might settle down into the routine and mode of living they liked best.

A residence in Rockcliffe, about half a mile from Government House, was obtained. It is new and modern in every detail, only a fraction of the size of the Princess' palace at Soestdyk, to be sure, but secluded, cozy and comfortable.

Lives Simply

Only one day after the royal family had moved into their new home, I had the privilege of seeing the Princess for a brief moment. Dressed in tailored white, she was seated on a screened porch at the side of the house, watching little Princess Irene tumble about in her playpen which had been set out on the grass in the sun.

Princess Beatrix, a chubby, golden-haired child in a full-skirted blue frock, ran up to me and smiled sunnily in answer to my greeting. Then, with an impish gurgle, she kicked up her heels and scampered across the lawn, across the drive, to the opposite side of the house, while her determined nurse ran pell-mell after her, stiff apron and uniform rustling, and cap jogging precariously.

Although the royal family is living in such apparent simplicity and freedom from convention, it is, nonetheless, closely guarded. To her neighbors Juliana may appear to be merely a charming, intelligent woman and a devoted mother, but it must not be forgotten that she will some day accede to the throne of the Netherlands.

The fact that the Netherlands proper is now in the hands of the Nazis in no wise weakens her title, for the Dutch empire is sixty times larger than the motherland, and has a population of sixty-five million, seven times that of the Netherlands itself. It includes the Netherlands East Indies; the West Indies in the Caribbean Sea; and Dutch Guiana, or Surinam, in South America.

In order that she might continue to govern her empire, Queen Wilhelmina moved her government to London at the time of the Nazi invasion. Nazi propaganda shouted that she had deserted her people, that she was afraid to stand by her subjects when they most needed here. Wisely the Queen reasoned that a ruler in the hands of the enemy was no ruler at all. Besides, she pointed out—what happened to those who were imprisoned by the Gestapo?

In London today, the Queen works indefatigably for the welfare of her people. And with her works Prince Bernhard, the German prince who declared himself heart and soul a Netherlander at the time of his marriage to Juliana, and who has since proved himself a loyal citizen of his adopted country.

Juliana's Education

Governing an empire of such magnitude is no light task. And the education to prepare one for such work must be thorough. Queen Wilhelmina's was a lonely childhood, with a course of study that would stagger many a doctor of philosophy. She determined that her daughter would study, yes, but she should learn to play as well.

Instead of having Juliana tutored alone, the Queen formed at home a class of children her daughter's age, and they all studied together. At summer camp, she was a rollicking tomboy. And when the time came, she enrolled at the University of Leyden. There she studied for two years, taking her degree in constitutional law. She lived just outside of Leyden in a small house with a group of girls her own age, and entered into student life like any other undergraduate.

The story goes that Juliana found the food prepared by her Leyden cook so delicious that she promised that when she had her own home, the same cook should preside in the kitchen. And when she and Bernhard set up their establishment at Soestdyk, the cook moved in, too!

For all her fun at the university, Juliana made a brilliant scholastic record. Her keen mind delighted her professors. Juliana was especially interested in law and in the literature of her country.

Upon Juliana's marriage in 1937 to Prince Bernhard, Hitler suggested that the swastika flag be flown at The Hague to celebrate the union. Coldly, Wilhelmina wrote to the German dictator: "This is the marriage of my daughter to the man she loves, not the marriage of the Netherlands to Germany."

With the birth of Beatrix in 1938 and of Irene the following year, Juliana became more popular than ever. Typical of her departure from tradition are the unroyal names she chose for her daughters. The first means happiness," and the second "peace." ". . . We need to think of peace in these times," she explained.

For little Irene, the few months since she left her home have been highly eventful. At Buckingham Palace, on May 31, she was baptized—with the gracious Queen Elizabeth of England acting as godmother. And on August 5 she celebrated her first anniversary at Rideau Hall, with a birthday party, guests, presents, and all.

She Appeals Over Radio

In her radio address to the people of Canada and the United States, Juliana said, "And then there are my two children. You will see them among you. . . . I am their mother and therefore, I rather think that they are very sweet children. Above all things, they smile quite easily. Please give them your smile and they will be happy and they will ask for very little more."

Such a plea might come from the lips of any mother seeking kindness for her children at the hands of strangers. Coming as it does from a woman who, with her entire family, is known to be on the blacklist of the Nazis, the plea reaches to the very core of the hearts of those who hear it.

Yet, for each of the royal children safe on this continent, there are hundreds and thousands of Netherlandic children, starving, neglected, wounded, separated from their parents, or orphaned by the grim juggernaut of Nazi invasion. These children need the world's love and mercy as never before.

As for the women of the Netherlands—peace-loving housewives of meticulous neatness—reports state that they are being actually enslaved by the Nazis. Some are said to be herded in droves; forced to till fields and perform manual labor. Many of them have no way of knowing where their husbands are. Of their children they often know nothing. And behind all their suffering is the realization that the very people who participated in their betrayal and ruin were previously neighbors, so-called friends to whom they had shown kindness and generosity.

Nazi Invasion Described

A first-hand account of the terrors of the Nazi invasion, exposing the part played by fifth-columnists at that time, comes from England in a letter written by an American resident of Holland immediately after her escape to London in a fishing trawler manned by a makeshift crew without compass or charts:

"On Friday morning, May 10, we awakened at the very beginning of the air bombardment and knew our turn had come. The German planes swooped down over our house as if they would tear off the roof, then up again and over the apartment house back of us. They had bombed the barracks in town and nearby air fields, trying to terrify us; and pamphlets fell on our garden stating it would be useless to resist as the city was surrounded.

"There must have been at least twenty-five air raids at The Hague that day. We gave up running to bomb shelters, finally, and just stood in corners of the rooms in our home.

"Saturday the German parachutists came down dressed as Dutch soldiers, priests, and Boers—each evidently having the address of some German resident where they could find shelter. . . . The Germans had been coming into Holland for some months, taking houses, and flats, 'to get away from the war,' as they said. My coiffeur told me weeks before that his shop was filled of a sudden with elegant German ladies to be manicured and coifed.

"Even German shopkeepers in The Hague also gave shelter to parachutists, who fired from their houses, sometimes even seizing buses as they tried to pass . . . I have found the press wonderfully accurate. You can believe every horrible tale you hear of the German depredations."

Unable to Get News

Since May, Netherlanders in other countries have been unable to get news of their relatives. And when a rare message does get through, it is frequently valueless, as in the case of an officer of a Netherlands steamer arriving in New York shortly after the Nazi invasion. He cabled his family, and shortly received the reply, "All is well. Heil Hitler. Father." At reading this, the officer's worry was further increased, for his father had passed on eight years before.

"There is one favor I would like to ask of you," said the Princess in her radio address. "Whatever you do, do not give me your pity. No woman ever felt as proud as I do today of the marvelous heritage of my own people. . . . Pity is for the weak, and our terrible fate has made us stronger than ever before.

She Asks One Thing

"But if you want to show us in some way that we are welcome among you, let me ask you just one favor. Give us that which we ourselves shall give unto you from our most grateful hearts—give us that which just now we need more than anything else. You people of Canada and the United States, please give us your strengthening love."

So spoke Juliana from her Canadian refuge. But not there did her plea end. Not until she had warned all freedom-loving peoples of the forces that work unseen, that have already destroyed her country, and are seeking now to undermine the remaining free governments did she cease speaking.

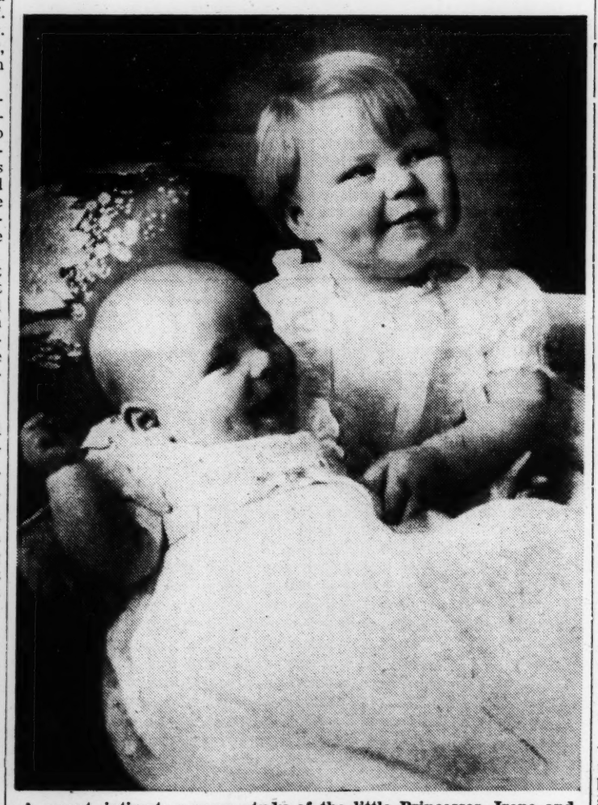
Hers is a warning that you and I—yes, all of us women of America—should ponder in our hearts as we go about our tasks in home or on as we greet our loved ones at the day's end, or tuck our babies into bed. For never more truly than today was eternal vigilance the price of liberty, and of the precious, peaceful, day-by-day living we hold most dear.

"This is not a gigantic battle for one nation alone, but for all nations. Not only your and our life is threatened, but our freedom of conscience. Wherever the Nazi power dominates, all our old democratic principles, our religion, are lost. Life itself is not worth while under Nazi tyranny."

That is Juliana's message.

Wide World

Above, with Princess Beatrix in her arms, is Crown Princess Juliana, who some day will accede to the throne of the Dutch Empire. From Canada, where she has sought refuge with Princess Beatrix and Princess Irene, Juliana expresses gratitude for the kindness she has received on this Continent, and sounds a sober, urgent warning to the people of Canada and the United States to protect themselves from the Nazi invasion which now threatens the entire civilized world.



A recent, intimate camera study of the little Princesses, Irene and Beatrix, made by their father, H. R. H. Prince Bernhard.

Kitchen Kinks

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Spinach That Is Tasty

To make spinach a little more tasty, cook a medium sized minced onion with it, chopping all together when draining through a colander. A little vinegar poured on each individual serving also adds to the flavor.

Mrs. R. K. P., California

When the Pie Runs Over

To save myself the extra work of cleaning the oven after a pie has run over, I now place a pan of water (the broiling pan is fine) under the pie, on a lower rack. This catches the juice and later on both juice and water can be poured out.

(Mrs.) L. S., Kansas

Maine Women's Clubs Sponsor Wood Carving Exhibit

By Harriett D. Gray
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Inspired by a desire to discover and encourage another phase of artistic talent among Maine people, Mrs. Edith Pratt Brown of Clinton, Maine, chairman of the department of Fine Arts for the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs, has instituted an exhibit of wood carving. Although as yet incomplete, the collection made its first appearance on the occasion of the Federation's Biennial Art Day at Bowdoin College, Brunswick. Beginning next January, this exhibit will be available for club programs. The only expense to the individual clubs will be the cost of transportation from one to another. The funds that are making this collection possible have been contributed by a per capita payment of 5 cents for each club member, or by lump sums from those clubs interested in giving.

Appointed only last summer to be its Chairman of Fine Arts, Mrs. Brown at once began to think what she could add to the cultural development of clubwomen. This department has for several years maintained a loan collection of paintings by Maine artists with accompanying literary material available for programs. And now comes wood carving.

Mrs. Brown, naturally artistic herself, is inspired in her work by her mother, who lives with her and who has painted pictures all her life. The two are getting a great deal of pleasure from unpacking and admiring the beautiful carved wood as it arrives.

Locating the Wood Carvers

The first task, after deciding upon the project, was to locate wood carvers in Maine. The chairman began eagerly to scan newspapers for feature articles about them, and she found quite a few. She contacted the Maine Craft Guild, which gave her more information. Then letter writing and personal visits began. What a wealth of interest and friendship resulted! As the writer asked for a biography of each person who had something to donate or sell, those letters are far more interesting than fiction, and doubly so when accompanied by something for the exhibit, or a promise of something later. The letters come from people in all walks of life, and from both native-born and foreign-born residents of the Pine Tree State. Mrs. Brown has requested that the specimens be largely characteristic of the State of Maine, and the majority of them are.

Those who call at Mrs. Brown's home to see how the project is progressing are enthusiastic about the specimens she shows them. One piece, for instance, consists of three birds grouped in a naturalistic setting, and silhouetted against black velvet in an open box frame painted black. A herring gull, perched on waste driftwood, is flanked on the right by a blue heron, while a little sandpiper is perched on the sand in the foreground.

Carved From White Pine

Gilman T. McFarland of South Bristol is the artist in this case. The wood from which he carves is carefully selected white pine, the best being found in Maine. The birds are painted with artist's oil paints to stand outdoor weather. The mountings for most of his sea and shore birds are cut from weathered driftwood, which he gathers on his strolls along the rugged shores of the Maine coast.

Another bird number, by Maurice Day of Damariscotta, shows a Maine chickadee perched on a woody stump. Mr. Day, it was learned, worked last winter with Walt Disney creating the pixie figures for which both are famous.

Apple tree wood, one discovers, is ideal for carving. Carl Stevens, natural science teacher in Portland High School, writes to Mrs. Brown, "When I work on apple tree wood, I seem to be carving the shadows; no other wood to me is so beautiful." Out of a piece cut from a tree in his brother's orchard in Gorham he has fashioned a lovely salad fork and spoon. On the back of one handle he has carved a Pilgrim lass with sunbonnet and pigtail; on the back of the other, a Pilgrim lad with broad hat and swallow tail coat.

Women, too, have made contributions, among them Mrs. Minette Simpson of Fairfield, a member of one of the federated clubs, who has sent some oak book ends on which are carved acorns and oak leaves. She also sent a panel of jonquils.

Lovely Bas-Relief

Hoffman's Head of Christ in bas-relief, is the work of the Rev. W. S. Stanley Pratt, pastor of the Stroudwater Baptist Church. He asks no other payment for this lovely contribution than the loan of the exhibit, when completed, for his class of boys to see.

A yoke of oxen with covered ox-cart is being made for the exhibit by Ernest Colby of Lincoln County. A bas-relief of some prominent character is promised by Stanley Mallett of Lee, and from Trueman Fowler of Wiscasset is to come a beautifully carved plate. Also the carving of a full rigged ship is to be included in the collection. To complete one of these ship carvings, from 75 to 100 hours of actual work is required.

Accompanying the exhibit, as it starts on its journey to the clubs, will be a history of wood carving, a biography of each of the carvers, and a description of each piece. This material will make a complete afternoon or evening program.

At times Mrs. Brown is almost indignantly asked why her department spends so much time collecting and talking of art, of wood carving and such things, when war is filling each day with anxiety.

Their Aim

Professor Beam, speaking at Bowdoin Art Day, has answered this in a way that gives all of us who work with her courage to go on. "Art, the product of man's spiritual being, the finest creation of man's productive soul, is the only thing that lasts," he told his audience that day.

"Rameses is dust with his most humble slave, but the creations of his sculptors and artisans are living still. Why has Pericles lived? He was a politician, one of the most ambitious. They called him the Thunderer. He was a general and made Athens the strongest empire of his day. But it is not Pericles the general or Pericles the Thunderer who lives. It is the man who conceived the Parthenon who will never die."

It is in a humble attempt to encourage this artistic productivity that the Maine Federation of Women's Clubs is sponsoring these traveling exhibits of the work of Maine artists.

This is the ninth of a series of articles on women's club projects.

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—and I'd never use any other shortening but Spry!"
says Mrs. EVA ALTHOFF, Neosho, Wis.
Take a tip from this busy mother with *lots* of baking to do. Bake the Spry way. Save work—get extra-delicious results. Want proof? Get Spry today, try this recipe.

COCOA DROP COOKIES
⅔ cup Spry
1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon vanilla
6 tablespoons cocoa
⅔ cup brown sugar, firmly packed
1 egg, beaten
1¾ cups sifted flour
½ teaspoon soda
½ cup milk
½ cup nut meats, chopped
Blend Spry, salt, vanilla and cocoa. Add brown sugar gradually and cream well. (Easy with *triple-creamed* Spry!) Add egg and mix thoroughly. Sift flour and soda together. Add flour to creamed mixture, alternately with milk, mixing well. Add nuts and blend. Drop from tablespoon on baking sheets greased with Spry. Sprinkle with sugar. Bake in moderate oven (350° F.) 10 to 15 minutes. Makes 2½ dozen deliciously tender, tasty cookies. Use purer Spry for *all* your baking—frying, too. You'll get lighter cakes, such flaky pastry. (*All measurements in recipe are level*)
—Clip and save this Spry recipe—

Ladies' Day Tomorrow as Cardinals Make Last Appearance Here of the Season

Hive Studded With Stars As Bees Fatten Averages

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Writing an afternoon story on what takes place at the Allston Hive is often a difficult assignment. There were times, earlier in the season, when Casey Stengel's accent-on-youth outfit looked like fugitives from the Three-I League. Losing teams are never easy to cover. At the moment, however, the situation is reversed.

Consider yesterday's doubleheader with the St. Louis Cardinals. So many Bees sparkled in the double win, it would be a crime to single out one or two and write a feature around them. Late in the afternoon the Hive clubhouse was cluttered up with heroes.

Posedel's Twelfth

There were Jim Tobin and Bill Posedel, roomies on the road, who gave Stengel two well-pitched games in silencing the stout Cardinal batting attack. It was Tobin's fifth triumph and Posedel's twelfth. There was Sibby Sisti, the kid third baseman, who made four hits in five tries before retiring from the second game with a wrist injury.

Eddie Miller came up with six safeties in nine trips to the plate. Buddy Hassett jumped off the bench and made six out of 10 at first base. Gene Moore had three hits in the opener and two in the second game. Bama Rowell made only three blows during the afternoon, but batted in six runs. Johnny Cooney contributed four hits in the second contest, after getting two in the first. Even Tobin took part in the attack in the opener, getting a single and double, and scoring four times.

Record for Year

Incidentally, by banging out 21 hits in the opener, the Bees established a new 1940 record for themselves. It was the second time they had tallied 17 runs—both against the Cardinals. Boston's complete total for the afternoon was 36 safe blows and 23 runs.

Sibby Sisti has hit the ball better since the middle of August. As this is written, he has a hitting streak of five games and has connected in 17 of the most recent 20 contests. When the Bees opened a series at Pittsburgh Aug. 19, the rookie was down to .214. A week later he was benched for light sticking, in favor of Al Glossop. But on Sept. 1 Sibby was back in there and he has been climbing steadily. Prior to this afternoon's engagement with the Cardinals, he stood at .249, which is good considering his many hitless trips to the plate during the first half of the season.

Gene Moore is closing in on the .300 mark. At .287, the outfielder can go over the top easily before the race closes if he keeps moving at his current pace. Miller, too, may reach that coveted level. Cooney passed Rowell in the Boston batting race yesterday and had a one-point edge—.315 to .314—as the Bees faced the third game of the Cardinal series.

The Red Birds close here tomorrow with a single and it will be Ladies' Day. Gabby Hartnett brings the Chicago Cubs into town for a Sunday double-header. The game originally scheduled for Monday was moved ahead to manufacture the bargain bill. The Pittsburgh Pirates are booked for singles Tuesday and Wednesday.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Mel Harder, Indians — Pitched three hit ball to handcuff Red Sox.

Schoolboy Rowe, Tigers — Was tight in pinches and batted in one of runs that helped whip Yankees.

Jim Ripple, Reds—Had perfect day at bat with two doubles and single to help crush Giants.

Hugh Casey and Joe Medwick, Dodgers—Casey pitched three-hit shutout against Pirates in first game and got credit for victory in nightcap as relief pitcher; Medwick tripled and scored to break tie in second game.

Arnold Anderson, Senators — Checked Browns on six hits.

Bill Dietrich and Ed Smith, White Sox — Former pitched four-hit shutout in first game with Athletics and Smith won second game with five-hitter.

Larry French, Cubs — Stopped Phillies with five-hit hurling.

Carvel Rowell and Bill Posedel, Bees—Former batted in six runs as Boston swamped Cardinals in first game and latter pitched six-hit ball to win nightcap.

NATIONAL LEAGUE FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BEES vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195
LADIES DAY—Entrance on Babcock Street

BREEZY

The local Sports Pages of The Christian Science Monitor are as fresh and welcome as a summer breeze to followers of sport, both local and national. Accurate, with local events well reported by experts, these daily pages are really breezy and entertaining. If they haven't blown your way yet, keep a weather eye out for them — particularly these regular features:

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Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Gleeson, Chicago, .321; Mize, St. Louis, .318.
Runs—Mize, St. Louis, 100; Vaughan, Pittsburgh, 98.
Runs Batted In—Mize, St. Louis, 117; F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 114.
Hits—F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 170; Hack, Chicago, 168.
Doubles—F. McCormick, Cincinnati, 39; Vaughan, Pittsburgh, 35.
Triples—Vaughan, Pittsburgh, 14; Ross, Boston, 13.
Home Runs—Mize, St. Louis, 41; Nicholson, Chicago, 24.
Stolen Bases—Moore, St. Louis, 17; Frey, Cincinnati, and Hack, Chicago, 16.
Pitching—Fitzsimmons, Brooklyn, 14-2; Sewell, Pittsburgh, 14-3.

American League

Batting—Radcliff, St. Louis, .345; Di Maggio, New York, 344.
Runs—Williams, Boston, 119; Greenberg, Detroit, 108.
Runs Batted In—Greenberg, Detroit, 125; Di Maggio, New York, 117.
Hits—Cramer, Boston, 186; Wright, Chicago, 180.
Doubles—Greenberg, Detroit, 48; Boudreau, Cleveland, 43.
Triples—McCosky, Detroit, 17; Finney, Boston, 15.
Home Runs—Foxx, Boston, 35; Greenberg, Detroit, 32.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 29; Walker, Washington, 21.
Pitching—Newsom, Detroit, 18-3; Rowe, Detroit, 14-3.

Bisset Backs

Robert Bisset backed up the second string line yesterday with ultra sophomore brilliance, and Coach Lew Manly backed up the Andover boy with kind words as Tufts College went through its first contact work of the season.

Coaching Line-Up for Harvard

By a Staff Photographer

These are the coaches who will guide the 1940 Harvard football team. The players reported at Soldiers Field this morning. Left to right: Neil (Skip) Stahley, backfield mentor; Wes Fesler, end coach and in charge of punters; Richard Cresson Harlow, head coach; Lyle Clark, line coach; and Jimmy Cox, team trainer.

Bruins Will Report Oct. 13 For Practice

Following the Board of Governors meeting of the National Hockey League approving the 1940-41 schedule of 48 games and continuance of the same play-off system, Manager Arthur H. Ross of the Boston Bruins announced that the Bruins regulars would report at Hershey on Sunday, Oct. 13, for pre-season training.

Ross stated that he would be at Hershey with Coach Ralph Weiland on Monday, Oct. 7, to have tryouts for 12 amateur players whom the Bruins have invited to work out at Hershey with a view to signing them to minor league or Bruins contracts if they are ready for professional hockey.

The Bruins have lined up only three exhibition games, all three to be played at Hershey with the Hershey Bears. The first game will be played on Oct. 19 at the end of the first week of training, the second on Wednesday, Oct. 23, and a third on Saturday, Oct. 26. Inasmuch as the Bruins do not open their regular season until Nov. 9 at Toronto with the Leafs, Ross may schedule two or three more exhibition games.

The Bruins manager is figuring on the same squad as closed out the 1940 season losing the National Hockey League championship play-off round to the New York Rangers in six games. The opening game of the National Hockey League season in Boston will be played against the Chicago Black Hawks on Tuesday, Nov. 12.

Sophomore Back

Francis "Chick" Morris, sophomore fullback, brought smiles to Boston University adherents yesterday by hurling his 200-pound frame into the scrimmage and emerging with runs of 25, 35, 40, and 50 yards, thus pointing the way to a starting berth at the fullback post in the opening game. Morris is a sophomore transfer from Villanova, and did not play football during his high school days in Newton.

Dick Harlow Welcomes 58 Harvard Grid Candidates

A shade of Crimson flashed over Soldiers Field this morning and the sound of pigskin against toe, of signals barking for the first time since last spring perforated the air as Head Coach Dick Harlow welcomed some 58 varsity candidates of his 1940 Harvard gridiron squad.

Only Charles Spreyer, left halfback, and Richard Pfister, guard, were missing among the regular members, as the squad immediately split up for tutoring in various departments previous to an hour's signal for the three elevens.

Koufman Shifted

Hardly had the Crimson weighed in, received equipment, than Coach Harlow announced the shifting of regular wingman Joseph Koufman, junior, to running guard, and immediately placed the former end in the first string guard slot along with Endicott Peabody, junior holdover.

In the tentative first string eleven that ran through signals, several new faces were included. Koufman was replacing Pfister, who has not made his appearance. Sophomore John Page took over pivot duties of Burgy Ayres, with last year's regular centering for the second team, Ray Guild was in Fran Lee's spot at right half—that hard running back made a tardy appearance on the field. Don Forte, Newton sophomore end, took over Koufman's duties, and Don McNichol, another sophomore, worked out at Spreyer's position.

Other first string members included Loren MacKinney, end, Vern Miller and Thomas Gardner, tackles, while Capt. Joe Gardella completed the backfield.

Only Two Seniors

Second team listing gave John Morgan and Bill Barnes the end posts, Pete Elser and Don Lowry, tackles, James Grunig and Joel Ferris, guards, Ayres, center, Hank Vander Eb, Cliff Helman, William Lyle, and Bill Brown, backs.

Only two seniors, Gardella and Koufman, were among the first eleven, while five juniors, MacKinney, Miller, Peabody, Gardner, and Heiden, and four sophomores, Page, McNichol, Forte, and Guild, completed the eleven.

McNichol and Guild were considered temporary first string backs taking the place of Spreyer, who was delayed in arriving, and Lee, who was held up in the Field House previous to the signal drill.

End Open

Page at center is Harlow's recruit from last year's freshman squad. He is expected to give Ayres a battle for starting pivot honors.

The shifting of Koufman from end to guard was made to strengthen the loss of last year's most promising freshmen, Russ Stannard and Sharpe, who are not playing this year. Three sophomores, Forte, Barnes, and Morgan, will probably fill the other end position.

Only 13 men were listed today as members of the elite Red Squad, with 25 men in all making up this squad by the first game, and 35 for the season.

Siftings

One of the features of this year's amateur golf championship was the playing of Ellis Knowles. As a Yale undergraduate he won the National intercollegiate championship title in 1907. His medal card of 152 was remarkably fine golf for a player who qualified for his first National amateur 34 years ago. . . . It isn't very often the winner of the qualifying medal in the National amateur golf tournament wins the title. The last time it happened was 10 years ago when Bobby Jones did it. That was also the year he made his "grand slam."

* * *

There are three players on the Chelsea (Mass.) High School football team named Tip O'Neil, Joe Cronin and Billy Sullivan. If they develop into as good football players as their famous namesakes were at baseball they will be heard from in college circles before they get through. Tip O'Neil was a famous catcher for Cleveland and Billy Sullivan, famous catcher for the Chicago White Sox some years ago, while all present-day fans know how good Joe Cronin, manager and shortstop of the Boston Red Sox is.

* * *

It hasn't been very often that the last month of the major league baseball races have found five American League teams being invited by Judge Landis to confer on World Series plans as against only two in the National. . . . It was 25 years ago that the first National lawn tennis championship tournament was played in the Forest Hills Stadium. Little Bill Johnson won it that year by dethroning the champion, R. Norris Williams 2d., of Harvard.

* * *

Chuck Hanneman has been elected captain of the Detroit Lions of the National Professional Football League. He plays left end and was high scorer for his team last year. . . . Softball is certainly growing in popularity all over the country with 95 teams competing for the 1940 National championship. This was a record number.

Sophomores Hustle Huskies

If spirit means anything Northeastern University should have one of its best football teams in years this fall. Coach Jimmie Dunn is finding every day that his candidates, even his veterans, are extremely enthusiastic.

Yesterday, for instance, Charlie Abend of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., a reserve guard last year who is being groomed for regular duty this fall, went to line coach Harold Kopp and asked for a little extra instruction in blocking. He is reporting half an hour early every night this week for the tutoring.

Gunnar Myrbeck of Quincy, sophomore reserve center who has been shifted to the blocking back post, made practically the same request to backfield coach Johnnie Wood. As a result Wood and Myrbeck are working for an hour each night before the squad reports for regular practice.

"Such evidences of enthusiasm and ambition are extremely heartening," says Dunn. "We have so many sophomores in the running for regular positions that the squad is on its toes every minute. The spirit is reflected in the scrimmage."

Dunn plans a double session for his varsity squad tomorrow with a lengthy scrimmage in the afternoon. It probably will be the last double workout of the year, but Jimmie feels that the pressure must be kept on if the Huskies are to be ready for the opener with Rhode Island State at Kingston a week from tomorrow.

World Series Oct. 2

CHICAGO, Sept. 13 (AP)—The 1940 World's Series will open in the home city of the pennant winning National League Club—presumably Cincinnati, on Wednesday, Oct. 2.

This was decided at a meeting presided over today by Kenesaw Mountain Landis, baseball commissioner.

Spanish Grid Signals

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. (AP)—Gridiron opponents of New Mexico University's Lobos are going to have to carry Spanish dictionaries onto the field if they expect to fathom Coach Ted Shipkey's new assortment of Lobo defensive signals this fall.

"No, this isn't a gag," said Shipkey, grinning broadly. "It's just a new strategy in keeping with 10 defensive formations, in which linemen and backs shift to offset the opposition's blocking."

"No bueno por nada, seguro que si," he added gravely.

"Beg pardon?" inquired the reporter, politely.

"That's a sample signal—which would mean our tackles pull out on defense to cover the ends while the guards rush the play in the opposition backfield," Shipkey explained.

"We'll have 10 different Spanish phrases to match our defense on punts, over shifted line, rushing the punter, and defenses calling for five to seven men in our line. Prof. F. M. Kercheville (head of the university's language department) has agreed to conduct Spanish classes for the boys."

The fact that other border conference teams might also have Spanish-speaking players left Shipkey unperturbed.

"I doubt if they'll be able to figure out what we're doing," he said.

Probably the Albuquerque accent will throw them.

The season opener, a non-conference go, is against Wyoming University at Laramie, Sept. 28, giving Shipkey plenty of time to polish up his Spanish and his 35 squadmen.

Boston Batting

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Cooney	101	346	109	.315
Rowell	117	434	136	.314
Moore	100	342	98	.287
Ross	135	517	147	.284
Miller	136	517	144	.278
West	124	468	124	.264
Sisti	113	433	108	.249
Hassett	117	446	107	.239
Glossop	76	212	46	.216
Masi	62	138	27	.196
Berres	92	231	45	.195
Andrews	18	32	6	.188
Wietelmann	26	16	2	.125
Broski	2	5	0	.000
Wilborn	2	4	0	.000

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Carey	30	39	16	.410
Williams	127	492	167	.340
Finney	123	517	166	.321
Cramer	136	599	186	.311
Foxx	128	459	139	.302
Di Maggio	91	345	103	.299
Doerr	134	529	155	.293
Cronin	135	497	140	.282
Tabor	110	424	119	.280
Gelbert	40	129	36	.279
Spence	45	65	18	.277
Peacock	55	110	30	.273
Owen	20	57	12	.211
Desautels	59	183	38	.208
Glenn	21	47	6	.128
Lupien	1	1	0	.000

Boston Pitching

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Tobin	13	5	3	.625
Salvo	19	9	8	.529
Errickson	31	11	10	.524
Sullivan	31	9	12	.429
Posedel	33	12	17	.414
Javery	25	2	3	.400
Strincevich	28	4	7	.364
Piechota	20	2	4	.333
Coffman	28	1	5	.167

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Terry	4	1	0	1.000
Johnson	15	5	2	.714
Wilson	37	9	5	.643
Grove	20	7	4	.636
Heving	36	10	6	.625
Dickman	34	8	6	.571
Hash	33	7	6	.538
Galehouse	24	6	6	.500
Bagby	33	9	14	.391
Ostermueller	27	4	9	.308
Fleming	7	0	1	.000

Stiff Workouts

HANOVER, N. H., Sept. 13 (AP)—Given ideal weather for the first time since they reported, the Dartmouth Indians were sent through two stiff workouts yesterday by Head Coach Earl Blaik.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Fred Perry, British tennis star, weds Helen Vinson, motion picture actress.

Aknusti to Face Great Neck in Final

Wide World

WESTBURY, L. I.—G. S. Smith of Aknusti and J. C. Rathbone of Gulf Stream riding for ball near the goal in the first chukker of the game won by Aknusti at International Field. Aknusti will meet Great Neck in the final here Sunday.

Splitting the Fairways

Three Easterners Are Left

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Sept. 13—With the undignified elimination of Johnny Burke of Newport, R. I., and Johnny Fischer of Cincinnati, who once in a while plays golf on Cape Cod, New England almost bowed itself out of the national amateur golf championship yesterday. Only Dick Chapman, who used to live in Greenwich, Conn., was left to carry on in the semifinal bracket this morning.

New England could, however, take pride with the rest of the East in the fact that when the title is finally won Saturday afternoon, it has a fairly good chance of resting upon the shoulders of an easterner after one year's sojourn in the West. For among yesterday's upsets was the defeat of the defending champion, Marvin "Bud" Ward of Spokane, Wash.

The other three semifinalists included Ray Billows of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who beat Ward, 4 and 3; Wilford Wehrle of Niles, Ill., and W. B. "Duff" McCullough, Jr., of Abington, Pa. Billows' other victim was Harry Haverstick of Swarthmore in 19 holes. Wehrle first beat his former Notre Dame roommate, Tom Sheehan, 2 up, and then George Dawson of Glen Ellyn, Ill., 6 and 5, while McCullough had the distinction of ousting two former champions, Willie Turnesa 3 and 2, and Johnny Fischer, 4 and 3.

* * *

The enormity of the victories—two at 6 and 5, one at 5 and 4, and one at 4 and 3—was appalling to the large gallery which followed the quarterfinal matches. Within the memory of the officials there has never been so many lopsided scores.

* * *

Ray Billows was a pleased young man last night and his stock soared considerably for the title in view of his defeat of Ward. The victory was sweet consolation for the 7-and-5 drubbing Ward gave him in the final of the amateur at Chicago last year.

* * *

There is always considerable drama whenever a defending champion is about to be ousted, and such was the case when Ward faced a curling 20-foot putt for a needed win at the 15th green. Billows was sure of getting his four, because he was only a foot from the cup. Ward studied the putt for a moment. As he stepped up to it, not a sound came from the gallery. A thousand eyes watched the ball curl down the hill, slide an inch past the hole. Ward bowed his head a moment, then grabbed Billows' hand with a smile on his face and with the applause that once rang for him ringing for his opponent. Even in defeat he was still a champion.

* * *

One of the most enthusiastic caddies in the tournament is "Iggy" Tomagnali, who carried the clubs for Billows. When Ray gets down to line up a putt, "Iggy" gets down right behind him, and between them they figure out the right line. When Billows came from behind to defeat Harry Haverstick, sinking a tough four-footer on the 19th hole, "Iggy" leaped four feet in the air, shouted so that he could be heard back in the clubhouse, and made a dive for the ball. Such enthusiasm has its own reward.

* * *

The four semifinalists shot excellent golf yesterday, with Chapman being six under par for the day. McCullough was next, being three under, while Billows and Wehrle both were one over. Chapman played 27 holes, McCullough 30, Billows 35, and Wehrle 27.

G. C.

Amateur Softball Contests

The big moment in the tournament for the 1940 Metropolitan Boston Amateur Softball championship will come tomorrow afternoon when the semifinals will be played on Everett Avenue grounds and the finals at Memorial Stadium in Chelsea, starting at 1:30 p. m.

The play-offs in the semifinals will be:

Class A—Harvey Motors of Everett vs. Polish Splendors, Chelsea; Bird & Son of Norwood vs. Chapin's Dairy of Waltham.

Class B—Giroux Club of Somerville vs. Nat Weiners of Chelsea; Old Trusty Dog Food of Needham vs. Boston Woven Hose of Cambridge.

The final game to decide the 1940 Metropolitan Boston amateur champions in Class B will start at 4 p. m. and the Class A championship will go on at 5:15 p. m.

Teams that boast of star pitchers in their line-ups seem to have the call in this tourney, witness the survival of Bird & Son team to date, sparked by John Cooke who pitched a no-hit-no-run game in the opening round against the Gurry Club of Cambridge. Also Harvey Motors of Everett and Giroux Club of Somerville who have the services of Lou Polansky and Ken Sweet respectively, both of whom bear enviable records in the underhand hurling game.

Their opponents, Chapin's Dairy of Waltham, Polish Splendors of Chelsea, Nat Weiners of Chelsea, will give a severe test to the effectiveness of these star moundsmen, as each team is well fortified with a host of sluggers. Old Trusty Dog Food of Needham and Boston Woven Hose of Cambridge are the dark horse teams in the Class B section and either may fool everyone by walking away with the trophy in this group.

In case of rain these games will go over until Sunday.

Baseball Games

Tomorrow

American League

New York at Detroit.
Boston at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Washington at St. Louis.

National League

Cincinnati at New York.
Pittsburgh at Brooklyn (2).
St. Louis at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.

Red Sox

CLEVELAND	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Chapman rf	5	1	1	1	3	0	0
Weatherly cf	5	1	2	2	2	0	0
Heath lf	5	0	0	0	3	0	0
Boudreau ss	3	1	1	1	3	3	0
Bell 1b	4	1	1	1	7	0	0
Keltner 3b	3	1	1	1	1	2	0
Mack 2b	4	1	2	2	2	3	0
Pytlak c	3	1	1	1	6	0	0
Harder p	3	1	1	2	0	1	0
Totals	35	8	10	11	27	9	0
BOSTON							
Di Maggio cf	4	0	1	1	1	0	1
Cramer rf	4	1	1	3	1	0	0
Foxx c	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Williams lf	3	0	0	0	1	0	0
Cronin ss	4	0	0	0	0	5	0
Doerr 2b	3	0	1	1	4	5	0
Finney 1b	3	0	0	0	9	0	0
Gelbert 3b	3	0	0	0	0	2	1
Ostermueller p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dickman p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
*Lupien	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hash p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Totals	29	1	3	5	23	13	2

*Batted for Dickman in fifth inning.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cleveland	0	1	0	7	0	0	0	0		—8
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1

Runs batted in, Keltner, Pytlak, Harder, Chapman, Weatherly, Boudreau, Williams. Two-base hit, Harder. Three-base hit, Cramer Stolen bases, Chapman, Weatherly. Double plays, Harder, Boudreau and Bell; Cronin, Doerr and Finney. Left on bases, Boston 4, Cleveland 8. Bases on balls, by Ostermueller 2, by Hash 3, by Harder 3. Struck out, by Ostermueller, by Dickman, by Harder 5. Hits, off Ostermueller, 5 in 3 1-3 innings; off Dickman, 3 in 2-3 inning; off Hash, 2 in 4 innings. Wild pitch, Ostermueller. Passed ball, Pytlak. Losing pitcher, Ostermueller. Time, 2h. Umpires, Grieve, McGowan and Basil. Attendance (estimated), 1,000.

Montgomery Flashes

Lou Montgomery, flashing scat back of Boston College's formidable gridiron forces, sparked yesterday's daily scrimmage between A and B teams at the Heights with one long scoring run, several jagged shorter performances and another score on the end of running mate, Bob Jauron's pass.

Bees

FIRST GAME

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Sisti 3b	4	3	3	3	2	5	0
Cooney cf	4	0	2	2	3	0	0
Rowell 2b	6	0	2	3	5	3	0
West lf	6	1	1	1	0	1	0
G. Moore, rf	6	2	3	3	2	0	0
Miller ss	5	3	3	3	0	3	1
Hassett 1b	6	2	4	5	10	0	0
Berres c	3	2	1	1	5	1	0
Tobin p	4	4	2	3	0	1	0
Totals	44	17	21	24	27	14	1
ST. LOUIS							
Brown 2b	2	0	1	1	0	1	0
S. Martin 3b	2	1	0	0	1	1	0
T. Moore cf	2	0	1	1	1	0	0
Hopp cf	2	0	1	2	0	0	0
J. Martin cf	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Slaughter rf	5	2	2	5	1	0	0
Mize 1b	3	0	1	1	10	2	0
Koy lf	5	0	0	0	2	0	0
Padgett c	5	0	0	0	3	1	0
Orengo 3b 2b	4	2	2	2	2	4	0
Marion ss	5	1	1	4	3	3	1
Bowman p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Lanier p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Doyle p	2	1	2	3	1	1	1
Totals	39	7	11	19	24	14	2

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	0	5	4	0	2	2	4	0		—17
St. Louis	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	2	1— 7

Runs batted in, Slaughter, Hopp, Koy 2, Doyle, Marion 2, Miller, Hassett, Berres 2, Sisti, Rowell 6, West, Tobin, Cooney. Two-base hits, Hopp, Doyle, Rowell, Hassett, Tobin. Home runs, Slaughter, Marion. Stolen bases, Hassett, Rowell. Sacrifice, Berres. Left on bases, St. Louis 10, Boston 11. Bases on balls, by Doyle 5, by Tobin 5. Struck out, by Bowman, by Doyle, by Tobin 5. Hits off Bowman, 6 in 1 2-3 innings; off Lanier, 4 in 1-3 inning (pitched to 6 batters); off Doyle, 11 in 6 innings. Hit by pitcher, by Doyle (Miller and Sisti). Wild pitch, Doyle. Passed ball, Berres. Losing pitcher, Bowman. Time, 2h. 23m. Umpires, Magerkurth, Stewart and Barlick.

SECOND GAME

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Sisti 3b	1	1	1	2	0	0	1
Glossop 3b	4	0	1	1	3	0	1
Cooney cf	5	0	4	4	2	0	0
Rowell 2b	5	0	1	1	2	5	0
West lf	5	0	0	0	2	0	0
G. Moore rf	3	2	2	3	3	0	0
Miller ss	4	1	3	4	4	4	0
Hassett 1b	4	1	2	2	8	2	0
Borski c	4	0	0	0	1	1	0
Posedel p	3	1	1	1	2	2	0
Totals	38	6	15	18	27	14	2
ST. LOUIS							
Brown 2b	3	0	1	1	5	5	0
T Moore cf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Slaughter rf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Mize 1b	2	0	0	0	7	0	0
Koy lf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Orengo 3b	3	1	1	2	2	0	0
Marion ss	3	0	0	0	3	5	0
*Hopp	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Owen c	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
†S Martin	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Cooper p	3	0	2	3	0	1	1
Hutchinson p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
‡Padgett	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	32	1	6	7	24	12	1

*Batted for Marion in ninth. †Batted for Owen in ninth. ‡Batted for Hutchinson in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	4		—6
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0—1

Runs batted in, Cooper, Cooney 2, Hassett, Miller, Posedel. Two-base hits, Cooper, Sisti, G. Moore, Miller. Double plays, Brown, Marion and Mize; Posedel, Miller and Hassett. Left on base, St. Louis 8, Boston 10. Base on balls, by Cooper 2, by Posedel 4. Struck out, by Cooper 2, by Posedel. Hits, off Cooper, 15 in 7 1-3 innings; off Hutchinson, 6 in 2-3 inning. Losing pitcher, Cooper. Time, 1h. 40m. Umpires, Stewart, Barlick and Magerkurth. Attendance (actual), 2,711.

Brown Scrimmages

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 13 (AP)—Brown had her first scrimmage yesterday and an A eleven pounded out a 12 to 6 triumph over the B team, Dick High and Ernie Savignano providing the scoring runs for the winning team. High ran 40 yards and Savignano 30 for the tallies. Henry L. Ashley, sophomore center, intercepted a pass and ran 50 yards for the B team's score.

Three new men reported yesterday, including Ward Sheffe, a varsity basketball player without previous football experience; Russell Hall, Bristol, Conn., Sophomore end; and Ray Stark, Stapleton, N. Y., senior tackle. Sheffe, a junior from New York City, will seek a place on the end squad.

Detroit and Cleveland Stubborn About Letting a Johnny-Come-Lately Into Picture

Yankee Pace Slackened During Western Journey

By the Associated Press

It's too early to say the New York Yankees are stopped. They are what is known as "slowed to a standstill."

When the western clubs were in the East the world champions went after the pennant by winning 10 out of 11 from the invaders and they got the idea they could do the same thing against the same clubs away from home.

Now they are finding out that the Detroit Tigers and Cleveland Indians, who have alternated the pace most of the season, are stubborn about letting a Johnny-come-lately get into their private feud. And most anything is likely to happen—except the Yanks getting into first place this week.

Costly Error

After splitting a double-header at Cleveland Wednesday, the Yankees folded before the Tigers yesterday 6-3 while the Indians fattened on the Boston Red Sox 8-1.

From New York's standpoint, the most disheartening feature of the Yanks' second straight loss was that victory was so close. Although in hot water often, Atley Donald was winning 3-2 going into the last half of the eighth. Then Joe Gordon threw a double play ball into the dugout and the Tigers tallied four unearned runs on four singles.

It was the 14th triumph of the year for Schoolboy Rowe, who only two years ago went back to the minors. He gave 11 hits, two more than his mates made, but he was careful in the clutches and fanned six.

Harder Pitched

The Indians' defeat of the Red Sox came on spectacular three-hit hurling by the veteran Mel Harder and a 10-hit bombardment that was concentrated in the fourth inning, when seven runs scored.

This left Cleveland half a game behind Detroit and 1½ ahead of New York, but that wasn't all. It let the surprising Chicago White Sox catch up with Boston for a fourth-place tie, six games back of the lead. Here are the figures.

Club	Won	Lost	Pct.	Games To Behind	Play
Detroit	79	58	.577	—	17
Cleveland	78	58	.574	½	18
New York	76	59	.563	2	19
Boston	73	64	.533	6	17
Chicago	73	64	.533	6	17

The White Sox raided the Philadelphia Athletics in two games 1-0 and 4-3 with Bill Dietrich pitching four-hit ball in the first and Lefty Ed Smith scattering five in the second. Ken Silvestri won the nightcap with a two-run homer in the ninth.

The Washington Senators squelched the St. Louis Browns 7-2 with rookie Arnold Anderson doing a six-hit mound chore and another freshman, Jack Sanford, batting in three runs with a triple, double and single.

Giants Eliminated

Cincinnati eliminated the New York Giants mathematically from the pennant picture by pounding out a 9-4 decision for Gene Thompson's 15th victory of the year. Junior pitched shutout ball till the ninth.

The best National League fun, however, was in other games. For instance, Hugh Casey won both halves of a double-header for the Brooklyn Dodgers against the Pittsburgh Pirates 7-0 and 7-4. He went the route in the first game in a three-hit show and then went to the relief of Luke Hamlin with the score tied in the seventh inning of the nightcap and got credit for the victory. Manager Frank Frisch of the Pirates was banished for the tenth time this year in the second game and took all his bench warmers with him, but later let them return to the dugout.

The once punchless Boston Bees shelled the St. Louis Cardinals 17-7 and 6-1, getting 36 hits in the double-header. Carvel Rowell batted in six runs in the first game, in which the Bees batted around in four different innings.

The Chicago Cubs piled up 14 hits, including Bill Nicholson's 24th home run, and Larry French pitched five-hit ball to take the Phils, 5-1.

Navy's First-String Backs

Wide World

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—First-string backs of the Navy football squad which started practice here this week. Left to right are Philip Gutting, Ralph W. Boyer, Jr., Sherwood Werner and Clif Lenz.

Early Hockey Opening With Nov. 2 Date

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—The National Hockey League and the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association, whose views have crossed more than once over the processes of amateurs becoming professionals, reached a tentative agreement yesterday under which the N. H. L. will pay up to $500 for signing a simon-pure.

At a long meeting of the N. H. L. Governors yesterday, attended for a while by Dr. W. G. Hardy of Edmonton, past president of the C. A. H. A. and President of the International Hockey Association, the N. H. L. agreed to pay $250 to the I. H. A. for signing an amateur and another $250 if the amateur plays with a big-league club.

Second Payment

The second payment will be made when the amateur actually gets into the N. H. L., not if he is sent to a major-league farm.

A schedule satisfactory to all seven clubs could not be found among the seven already submitted by President Frank Calder but he announced the season will open Nov. 2 with New York Rangers at Toronto. This is the earliest opening in the league's history.

The report of the rules committee was adopted but there wasn't a major change in the regulations. About the most important change was that allowing the goalkeepers' stick to be 4½ inches at the heel with the remainder of the blade staying at 3½ inches.

Immigration Rules

The Governors talked at length about immigration regulations to enable players on the Canadian teams, Toronto Maple Leafs and Montreal Canadiens, to pass over the border without trouble. Nothing was disclosed as to what steps are being taken to meet the new, stricter United States regulations but Lester Patrick of the Rangers said, "There's no suggestion that they won't be able to get over to play."

Nor will there be any difficulties about the players being called up under Canada's Mobilization Act, most players having volunteered in the non-permanent militia, Patrick added. As far as he knew they will have completed their Canadian military training by the time the hockey season opens.

Johnny Burke Carried Sleep Too Far in Amateur Tourney

BULLETIN

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Sept. 13 (AP)—Wilford Wehrle of Chicago, though he was one over par, was 5 up on Dick Chapman of the home club after nine holes of their 36-hole semifinal match today in the National amateur golf championship at the Winged Foot G. C.

Duff McCullough, Philadelphian, went to the tenth tee 3 up on Ray Billows of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., who has been finalist twice in the last three years.

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Sept. 13—Little Johnny Burke, the 23-year-old Metropolitan amateur champion, may have been eliminated in the quarterfinals of the 44th national amateur golf championship here yesterday, but he still counted one thing in his favor—he did not have to get up this morning.

To put it plainly, there are just two things that the Newport, R. I., youngster especially likes—a good golf game and plenty of sleep. The early part of this week he sacrificed a little sleeping time for golf. Now, however, there is no golf.

Until yesterday afternoon considerable success attended Johnny's efforts as he jumped from his bed to the links. He had qualified handily and defeated three pretty fair contestants, including Frankie Strafaci, the 1935 national Public Links champion. Yesterday afternoon, just after a quick catnap, he had the misfortune to run into this year's medalist, Dick Chapman, and he lost 6 and 5.

Fell to Pieces

In that match Johnny's game completely fell to pieces. In fact, it was in his morning match against Strafaci that he first began to notice he was not hitting his shots right, and he came into the clubhouse torn between two desires—the practice tee and bed. A short tryout on a locker room bench convinced him and he started upstairs.

Evidently a nap was not the answer, for when he came down Chapman won the first hole, went on to win three more on the first nine, and closed out the match on the 13th green.

Johnny's regular schedule calls for approximately 12 o'clock in bed at night, an hour's nap at noontime, and another hour before his evening meal. "I don't really need it," he explained. "I guess I just like to hit the pillow."

Be Relaxed

Burke's emphasis on the reclining side of life can probably be traced to his overwhelming desire to make good in golf. A cardinal rule with the linksman is to be relaxed, and Johnny has taken the rule literally.

A former national intercollegiate champion from Georgetown University, Burke gives the impression on the course that he isn't trying. He goes through the motions so easily that it seems he does not care. Such is not the case.

Burke was very much in earnest as he started after the championship Monday. He has a world of confidence in himself, and just cannot understand it when he makes a poor shot.

Brother a Pro

A brother of Eddie Burke, the popular professional at Wianno on Cape Cod, Johnny declared after his match with Chapman that he was considering giving up golf and going to work. "I do not intend to forego playing in the national amateur," he declared, "but from now on I don't think I will be giving as much time to golf. I have been offered a job in Hollywood which I am seriously considering accepting."

The job in no way will affect his amateur status, he explained in answer to a question. "But," he grinned, "I guess it will seriously interrupt my afternoon nap."

Former Champions

With Chapman today in the semifinals were Wilford Wehrle of Chicago, who eliminated Tom Sheehan, 5 and 4, and George Dawson, 6 and 5; W. B. McCullough, Jr., of Abington, Pa., who defeated Willie Turnesa, 3 and 2, and Johnny Fischer, 5 and 4; and Ray Billows, who advanced by beating Harry Haverstick, 1 up (19 holes), and Defending Champion Marvin Ward, 4 and 3.

In all four former champions were beaten yesterday, Fischer (1936), Jess Sweetser (1922), Willie Turnesa (1938), and Ward (1939). A new champion will be declared at the conclusion of play tomorrow. Play is over the 36-hole route from today on.

Harridge Names Play-Off Where Teams End Tied

CHICAGO, Sept. 13 (AP)—The situation being what it is in the American League pennant race, some fans might wonder about the procedure in the event of a two-way championship tie.

William Harridge, president of the League, said today the league's constitution provides that in such cases the teams must meet in a single game play-off, with selection of the site determined by lot.

There is no provision for a three-way tie. However, Harridge said that under the wording of the constitution two teams probably would be chosen by lot to meet in a single game with the winner playing the third club.

Harridge said he couldn't recall an instance in the league's history where the race wound up in a first-place tie.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Baseball Full of Skeptics

If the Yankees make it five straight in the American League, a lot of people are going to call the race "fixed." You hear that sort of talk on street corners, and in the grandstand and bleachers. Some of the self-appointed experts reason this way: the Yanks are as mechanically strong today as they were in each of the past four years, when they put together an unbroken string of pennants and World Series crowns, and that they merely took it easy during the first four months of the '40 race to create interest and increase attendance throughout the league.

In the dugout and press box such a charge is laughed off. Naturally it would be. No professional sport is conducted on a more honest basis than big league baseball. Yet there are people paying their way into ball parks every day of the week who are convinced that the game is run for the best interests of the club owners. In other words, run with the idea of making as much money as possible.

In one respect, the skeptics are correct. The clubs do their best to make the turnstiles click and fatten the treasury. But they don't do it by throwing away games. They do it by winning them.

Consider the situation from a Yankee angle. The chief interest of every ball player is his salary. There may be some who would play the game for the fun of it, but not many. The only way to get those raises and extra first division or World Series coin, is to win more contests than the next outfit. If each New York American athlete can make himself a fat $5,000 plus by playing in the October classic, wouldn't he be a fool to loaf and risk losing it? And there are 18 or 20 men on that Yankee roster in line for a full share of that added fall cash. Those boys like the dollar too well to lay down through April, May, June and July, and take the chance of winning the flag by the not-so-simple method of playing .800 ball in August and September.

Now that the Red Sox are practically out of the American League race, Boston fans are again asking: "If other clubs can find winning pitchers in the minors, why can't the Sox?"

Fenway Park customers point to the Yankees as an illustration. When Lefty Gomez and Red Ruffing showed signs of slipping, Joe McCarthy pushed Rube Russo, Marvin Breuer, Atley Donald and then Ernie Bonham up to the front line, and they have come through for him to keep the New York machine rolling.

Bonham Winning

Bonham, in particular, has been a tremendous lift to a pitching staff that needed a lift. Without the benefit of previous major league experience, the big right-hander from Kansas City stepped into the American League and won five of his first six starts. McCarthy threw him into a spot that might have shaken the average rookie. But not Bonham. His poise and remarkable control are the talk of the league. Laboring in the heat of an unparalleled pennant battle, he has gone through three successive nine-inning contests without giving a base on balls.

During the past five years, with Joe Cronin struggling to bring the Hub a World Series, the Red Sox have tried a long and in most cases unimpressive string of young hurlers. There have been so many, most of the names escape one memory. Although the club can find a second baseman like Bobby Doerr, a hitter like Ted Williams and a third sacker like Jim Tabor, pitchers with the ability of Bonham, Breuer, Russo and Donald have evaded them.

Fenway has seen Jim Bagby, Jack Wilson, Woody Rich, Mickey Harris and several other hurlers give promise of being big winners. But they have not supported the league's most powerful offense enough to bring Tom Yawkey that much-deserved pennant.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Cincinnati	87	47	.649	
Brooklyn	80	57	.584	8½
Pittsburgh	70	63	.526	16½
St. Louis	68	64	.515	18
New York	66	68	.493	21
Chicago	67	70	.489	21½
Boston	58	79	.423	30½
Philadelphia	43	91	.321	44

Results Sept. 12

Boston 17, St. Louis 7.
Boston 6, St. Louis 1.
Brooklyn 7, Pittsburgh 0.
Brooklyn 7, Pittsburgh 4.
Cincinnati 9, New York 4.
Chicago 5, Philadelphia 1.

American League

	Won	Lost	Pct	G B
Detroit	79	58	.577	...
Cleveland	78	58	.574	½
New York	76	59	.563	2
Boston	73	64	.533	6
Chicago	73	64	.533	6
Washington	59	78	.431	20
St. Louis	56	82	.406	23½
Philadelphia	50	81	.382	26

Results Sept. 12

Cleveland 8, Boston 1.
Washington 7, St. Louis 2.
Detroit 6, New York 3.
Chicago 1, Philadelphia 0.
Chicago 4, Philadelphia 3.

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

Wave of upsets caught Willie Turnesa, defending titleholder, Johnny Goodman, and other favorites in first day of national amateur golf match play.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results Sept. 12

International League

Buffalo 7, Rochester 6 (11 innings).
Baltimore 8, Jersey City 3.
Montreal-Toronto, postponed. (Only games.)

American Association

Kansas City 14, St. Paul 0.
Minneapolis 18-9, Milwaukee 1-11.
Columbus 4, Louisville 3.
Indianapolis 9 Toledo 8.

Texas League (Play-offs)

San Antonio 8, Beaumont 8 (tied, called darkness, 9th).
Oklahoma City 3, Houston 2.

Pacific Coast

San Francisco 4, Portland 1.
Los Angeles 8, Oakland 3.
Hollywood 5, Sacramento 4.
Seattle 11, San Diego 6.

Eastern League (Play-off)

Binghamton 3, Hartford 2.

Ohio State Football Team Favored for Big Ten Title

Midwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The preps got an early start on the college boys in the matter of football practice because most of the prep schools start the day after Labor Day and the colleges wait for the annual September 10th deadline. But every lot that even resembles a gridiron, now has its quota of hopefuls and the colleges such as the members of the Big Ten have their six or seven teams tearing up the turf that was the joy of the groundkeepers during the summer months.

In other words football is here and anyone who is thrilled by the long, lazy spirals and the quick, arched passes as well as the coordinated surges of a plunge through the line, are already passing in review the highlights of other years and wondering what new spectacles are in store for them in 1940.

Picks Ohio State

Without even taking a breath as we go off the deep end we assure you that the team to string along with during the coming season in the Midwest is the Scarlet and Gray of Ohio State. There is no team that, as of today, has a finer chance of taking the Big Ten championship. There is no position on the team except one where the graduations have materially affected the Buckeyes' chances. That one, however, is the key to the success of the entire offense and that is the blocking back.

The champions of 1939 had one of the very finest blockers in football in the person of Zadworney who is no longer with them. If Coach Schmidt can find a boy to duplicate or even come near doing the job Zadworney did last season he will undoubtedly be crowned champion again in 1940. It will take fine blocking to realize the greatest possibilities of his star Don Scott. Already recognized as a beautiful kicker and a fine forward passer, Scott is a great ball carrier if given good blocking and will thus give Ohio a real triple-threat player.

Great Backfield

Because of a great backfield, the boys from the University of Michigan must be picked at this stage as the team that will be right behind Ohio when the final figures are compiled. All-America Tom Harmon and "One Man Gang" Evashevski supported by Bob Westfall at the fullback spot offer a backfield that any coach would be happy to have.

There is so much that is problematical about the line that even a great backfield such as the Wolverines have, might get stymied so frequently that they would appear impotent. Because of the withdrawal of the University of Chicago from the football schedule this year Michigan was left with only four conference games and must win all to be figured in the championship. That is considerable to expect when you realize that those four games are with Ohio, Minnesota, Northwestern and Illinois.

Two Weeks' Practice

Then too the boys of the Maize and Blue have but two weeks of practice before they take on Stanford on the Pacific Coast. If they are not ready and lose to Stanford it may so affect the team that it will be the end of the season. We believe the boys can do it and string along with them for a chance to tie Ohio State.

It is too much to expect that the wonder team of last year, Iowa, will be able to come up to the success of the 1939 season, but Eddie Anderson will have another fighting team that will be ready at all times to step in and take advantage of every opportunity that comes their way.

Northwestern has very definite possibilities because of some exceptional backfield material but has a lot to do to give these boys a line that can help them go places. Definitely our old friend Bill DeCorrevont must have enough protection to break him loose beyond the line to take advantage of his wonderful abilities. They may surprise many with what they accomplish this year.

Conference Balanced

The entire Western Conference is so well balanced these days that there is not one team that does not hold the very definite threat of being right on top at the end of November.

* * *

For the first time since 1892, the University of Chicago will not have a football team, bringing to an end the glory that has been theirs through the efforts of such great players as Walter Herschberger, Walter Eckersall, Walter Steffin, Paul Desjardien, Chuck McGuire, John Thomas and Jay Berwanger all of whom are listed on the roll of All-Americans. But the man who has lived through all of this greatness at the University of Chicago is still carrying on in another field, at the College of the Pacific, for Amos Alonzo Stagg is going just as strong today with opening of another football season.

Amateur Baseball

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Sept. 13 (AP)—Pittsburgh, Frostburg, Md., and Birmingham remained in the running today for the National Amateur Baseball Federation championship.

Each team has won five games and lost one in the double elimination tournament.

Frostburg and Birmingham meet tonight and the winner will clash with Pittsburgh in a two-out-of-three series for the title. Pittsburgh drew a bye to enter the finals.

The Pennsylvanians' streak of five consecutive victories was broken last night by Birmingham, who trounced them 18 to 5. Birmingham lost the first game, and then won five in a row.

Frostburg defeated Barberton, Ohio, in an afternoon contest 11 to 2.

L. I. Indians 10, Panthers 0

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Sept. 13 (AP)—The Long Island Indians made their debut in the American Association Football League an auspicious one last night when they downed the Paterson Panthers 10-0, before a crowd of about 5,000 in Dexter Park.

Ferenc Wins President's Match

CAMP PERRY, Ohio, Sept. 13 (AP)—Thaddeus A. Ferenc, infantry corporal stationed at Fort Jay, N. Y., won a place on President Roosevelt's personal correspondence list yesterday at the national rifle matches.

The doughboy, an alternate on the infantry team, scored 146 of 150 to beat out a field of 1,625 to win the President's Match—first prize in which is a personal letter of commendation from Mr. Roosevelt. Ferenc has been in the army eight years.

Regulation 30 caliber service rifles cracked all day along the three-mile firing line as the big field roared through the match—10 shots standing at 200 yards, 10 prone at 600 yards, and another 10 prone at 1,000 yards.

Three men, one a civilian, tied Ferenc's 146 total but all were outranked as the soldier put 11 of his 30 bullets in the small "V" in the center of the bullseye. Others in the 146 bracket were Lieut. Ernest A. Cascini, Coast Guard, Stapleton, N. Y., Corp. Charles S. Gordon, infantry, Fort Sheridan, Ill., and C. L. Swett, civilian of Spark, Nev.

Winners in the top pistol matches were (top scorer first, followed by high in each classification):

Pistol

45-Caliber, 20 shots slow fire at 50 yards: Winner—Huelet L. Benner, infantry, Fort McClellan, Ala., 183; civilian, Edwin Schneck, Detroit, Mich., 177; police, Alfred W. Hemming, Detroit, 182; service, Melven Otto Wilson, Baltimore, Md., Marines, 180.

45-Caliber timed fire, 20 shots at 25 yards: Winner—Harry W. Reeves, Detroit, 197; civilian, Raymond C. Bracken, Columbus, O., 193; police, Arnold L. Meloche, U. S. Treasury, Phoenix, Ariz., 194; military, Walter E. Fletcher, Marines, Washington, D. C., 196.

45-Caliber rapid fire, 20 shots at 25 yards: Winner—Paul C. Spavor, St. Louis, Mo., 196; civilian, Edwin Schneck, Detroit, 192; police, Harry W. Reeves, Detroit, 196; military, James R. Tucker, Marines, Parris Island, S. C., 191.

Orton Memorial (45 caliber championship), 10 shots slow at 50 yards, and 10 timed and 10 rapid at 25 yards: Winner—Francis M. O'Connor, Kansas City police, 288; civilian, Edward Schneck, Detroit, Mich., 280; police, Maurice Lalonde, Detroit, 283; military, Huelet L. Benner, infantry, Fort McClellan, Ala., 281.

N. R. A. grand aggregate (eight matches, 4 at 38 caliber and four at 22 caliber): Winner—Alfred W. Hemming, Detroit, 1702; Garfield Huddleston, Kansas City Police, 1,700.

45-Caliber, four-man team match over national match course: Winner—Detroit, Mich., police, 1,124 (new record, bettering own mark of 1,089 set a year ago); civilian, Illinois, 1,054; military, U. S. Infantry, 1,091.

Small Bore Rifle

50-Yard Metallic Sights All-Comers, 40 shots, prone: Alexis Borokhovich, Brooklyn, 400-28x.

100-Yard Metallic Sights All-Comers, 40 shots prone: Willet Kuhn, Houston, Texas, 400-29x.

Wide World

Ray Billows of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., now a favorite to win the national amateur golf championship, eliminated Harry Haverstick, 1 up (19 holes), yesterday morning, and in the afternoon he swept aside Marvin Ward, defending champion and favorite to repeat, 4 and 3, in the quarter-final.

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The Home Forum

Caribbean Nocturne

THE HOUSE, as we left it, lay white in the moonlight, the ridgepole cutting like a band of shining metal across the soft rows of sugar thatch. On the deep verandas, the fireflies winked in and out among the flowering baskets that hung from the eaves. Like a swinging chain of tiny lanterns, they zigzagged among the bushes and spiraled around the contorted trunk of the old tree. Pale insects flitted out of the shadows into the light—then disappeared again as softly as falling cherry blossoms. Not a leaf stirred, but the air was mountain cool. Where the garden dropped away beyond the hibiscus hedge, the chasm was carpeted with fog. Out of it, wooded pinnacles pointed sharp fingers upward toward the volcanic peaks. Beyond it, a moonlit segment of sea stretched out until it met the spangled sky at the horizon.

* * *

As the car lurched down the mountain road, pebbles and stones bounced sharply against the frame. The headlights illuminated only short stretches of the way, then they would become just two slender beams out over an abyss where the route wound abruptly back on itself. Sometimes they picked out the lacy fretwork of bamboo arching over a turbulent stream. Again they shone on impenetrable banks of verdure. Passing beneath the water gate, we could hear the rivulet racing overhead in the small silence of the suddenly stilled motor. Faintly, from the distance came the murmur of a cascade, hidden in the darkness.

Little by little the air lost its freshness; became hotter as we swept downward. The musky fragrance of the tropics engulfed us.

The crooked streets of town were sultry and empty, save for an occasional dark shape slipping along on noiseless feet. But from behind jalousied windows and chintz-screened doorways, there came the sounds of teeming life, borne on the throb of music and eddies of laughter. Near the waterfront, many of the shops were open, lighted by guttering lamps which threw strange shadows of familiar objects on the mottled walls. They were shops which sold the things that tourists might buy—postcards and pictures, trinkets and novelties, baskets to carry the loot away. Or they were shops which sold the things desired by natives with bright new money to spend—bolts of gay cloth, shining ornaments, shoes for Sunday, rocking-chairs, and sewing machines.

* * *

The two-story buildings along the quay were ablaze with light—a stark, white light which streamed out over the throng moving along the pavements before the Customs House and the jetty. It glared so pitilessly that it robbed each figure of all individuality and made of it simply one more bit of crude color in a giant kaleidoscope, which constantly shifted, merged—and changed again. All around us played the music of Creole voices, swayingly modulated, caressing as the wind passing over a field of red poppies.

As we descended the steps to the lighter, there surged through an open door waves of melody, which had forsaken the restrictions of an alien rhythm to become the spontaneous creation of the solemn men who made it—the song of the night and the especial moment, something never to be repeated or captured again.

* * *

Around us, four ships rode at anchor in the roadstead. There was the long gray freighter from the Gulf ports—with no time or taste for frivolity. There was the white banana boat from the south—sleek, rakish, gay with lights. There was the ship from Martinique and the weathered inter-island schooner.

Close to them clustered the produce-sellers' boats. Dim, smoky lanterns cast grotesque shadows on the things piled in them. Mangoes and coconuts, breadfruit and yams, avocadoes, pawpaws, and pineapples, and the green, green citrus fruit were arranged in hit-and-miss, disordered patterns. Languid figures lolled over the oars with eyes raised expectantly to the ring of strange faces along the rails above. White smiles slashed across dusky countenances as voices droned ingratiatingly, "Please, meestress. Please, master, buy?"

Across water still as black glass the cargo boats sped from shore. The great oars swept in wide arcs and the prows leaped into the air with each heave. As they drew alongside, rope ladders skipped over the side from above, to dangle far above the gunwales of the small boats. Huge brown hands went up to grasp them, as first one stevedore and then another climbed aboard.

* * *

We floated idly—listening to the monotonous cadence of their chant; watching the debonair, almost careless grace with which they went up and down the skittering ladders. We saw the laden boats, flat as barges against the water, move away and others take their places, riding high and empty. We gazed on the faces of the passengers, so remote they seemed like creatures of another world; heard their quick, staccato voices. We saw the arched body of a leaping fish shining in the moon's path. And when our boatsmen moved their oars, the drops that fell from them were tinkling silver. Where the diving boys plunged from their boats in pursuit of a coin, the dark water frothed to phosphorescent white. The stars hung in a velvet sky and the three mountains reared their crests toward the heavens in a majestic grandeur which disdained the string of lights bedizening their skirts. A faint breeze stirred, blew fresher.

And then there broke on the air the sound of chimes—sweet and crystal clear over the motionless sea:

"O come all ye faithful, joyful and triumphant—"

Each note sparkled, perfect, then trembled away. Aboard the schooner an unseen voice began to sing and sang on to the very end—until voice and chimes died away into the silence of a suddenly hushed night.

THEDIA COX KENYON

Gulls

The gulls go starward when the dusk drifts down,
Leaving the outer waters and the vast
Canyons of wind to hover nearer home
And in the leeward islands turn to rest.
Something in nightfall draws them from the sea
And sweeps them landward, so the pinioned wings
Close down in sudden silence quietly,
And they are part of what the evening brings.

Dusk and the starlight that has drawn them home,
Twilight and moon-drift on the tide-washed bars;
They are no longer the white birds of foam,
But more like swans resting beneath the stars.
The gulls go starward when the dusk is deep,
Being a part of moonlight and of sleep.

HAROLD VINAL

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"GINEVRA BENTIVOGLIO": *A Portrait by Ercole Roberti*

THIS HIGHLY DECORATIVE PORTRAIT of the early Renaissance has been attributed by prominent authorities to Ercole Roberti as well as to Francesco del Cossa. The greater number, however, lean toward Roberti. Though little is known of the painter, a good deal may be said of the sitter and her reputation. Ginevra Bentivoglio and her husband Giovanni belonged to a Bolognese family which ruled over that city in a despotic fashion until at last they were driven out. Nevertheless their court was said to have been a brilliant one which encouraged all the arts.

In this portrait, the inscrutable and unrelenting expression of Ginevra is effectively silhouetted against the dark curtain. The purity of line of the profile and the whole mass of headdress and figure is a sheer delight. The rhythmic and fluid line of drapery, contours, and decorated gown are a subtle balance of light and dark which contrive to make a magnificent composition and spatial design. Though stylized to a great degree, the portrait is sensitively executed and beautifully drawn—from the delicate modeling of the face and the treatment of the sheer white headdress to the lovely bit of landscape and hills. The ornamentation of the dress adds a decorative embellishment to the foreground which somewhat relieves the severity of the strong contrasts

If by Ercole Roberti, the portrait, which has been dated about 1470, was executed when the artist was only twenty, or possibly a little older.

B. T.

A Superlatively Gifted Florentine

IN VENICE a painter was usually only a painter, a sculptor only a sculptor; but in Florence it was customary for the same man to practice all the arts. Giotto was the foremost painter and architect of his day, and in sculpture he attained no mean distinction. And such was the case with many of his successors, until the school culminated in Michelangelo, who stood pre-eminent in all.

But of all Florentine versatility Leonardo is the supreme expression. He embraced not only all the arts, but all the sciences. He was distinguished as a military and civil engineer, as a geologist, geographer, and astronomer; he re-discovered the principles of the lever and hydraulics; he was a great mathematician and machinist, an anatomist, a physiologist, and a chemist. He invented more mechanical devices than any man that ever lived, unless it be Edison; some of them merely wonderful toys that delighted or terrified his contemporaries, others serviceable implements that are still in use, like the saws employed today at the quarries of Carrara, or the hoisting apparatus with which the obelisks of London and New York were lifted into position.

He invented the camera-obscura and boats that ran with wheels, and foresaw that the latter could be propelled by steam. He planned the great works of engineering that have controlled the courses of the Arno and the Po, and put a stop to their destructive floods. Not content to walk upon the earth, he devoted much time to the contrivance of a flying-machine, studying the flight of birds, and trying to devise an instrument that could soar on extended wings above the mountains. . . .

He walked beside the sea, and he understood that the waters were composed of countless molecules. He watched the billows with their rhythmical advance, and he comprehended that light and sound moved onward in succeeding waves. He trod the mountain summits, and he knew that they had been the bottom of the ocean when the fossil shells had been deposited there, and that they had since been raised aloft. He looked into the sky, and perceived that the world was not the centre of created things, forestalling the discovery of Copernicus; and he saw that the universe was held together by the attraction of gravitation. He gazed at the faintly illumined body of the new moon, and divined that it was the earth's reflection that lit it up. He loved all plants and animals, and comprehended their structure and their growth. He knew that the tides obeyed the moon, and that the waters of the sea must rise highest at the equator. . . .

And yet science was only the diversion of his leisure hours. He was by profession an artist, inscribing himself as a Florentine painter, and practicing also architecture and sculpture, poetry and music. The beauty of his person fascinated every beholder, while the charms of his eloquence enchanted every ear; and in addition to his multifold occupations he was an accomplished courtier and the leader of the brilliant revels and pageants in which the age rejoiced.

It is not surprising that as a youth in Florence he was courted and admired as youth has never been since the days of Alcibiades, or that when he went to Milan he took the court by storm. As he appeared before the duke in the strength and beauty of his early manhood with his hair falling in luxuriant ringlets below his waist, holding in his hand his wonderful lute that he had fashioned of silver in the likeness of a horse's head and from which he drew notes sweeter than living man had heard, improvising songs accompanied by music of his own composing, sung in tunes of richest melody, it must have seemed to the assembled courtiers that the heavens had opened and that Apollo Citharaedus was standing in their midst. — From "Renaissance Masters," by GEORGE B. ROSE. (New York: Putnam.)

There Was No Tropical Languor at Vailima

THE PERFUME OF Samoa reached us while the island was still a hazy cloud on the horizon, a blend of ylang ylang blossoms, wood smoke and copra. We stood by the rail of the little inter-island steamer *Lübeck*, watching Upolu take shape before us; thickly wooded, lettuce-green hills piled up against a blue sky. Along the beach, fringed with cocoanut palms, a row of small shops faced the sea, half hidden by the foliage of trees and shrubs. . . .

There was no wharf and only a few boats came out to meet us. The natives had not yet learned to barter their seed necklaces and tortoise-shell work, or dive for coins. Several outrigger canoes paddled about the ship, filled with brown men and girls garlanded in wreaths and flowers. We all went over the side, down a steep rope ladder into a whale boat manned by natives who sang as they pulled for the shore. . . .

I was now led to a skittish horse . . . but I was so distracted by the novelty of everything about me that I didn't care whether I fell off or not. I had my tame cockatoo on my shoulder. It had flown in my window one day at Miss Leaney's and had been my constant companion ever since. It kept whispering "Mamma, mamma," the only word it spoke, into my ear.

As we wound our way up the three miles to Vailima, I looked about me eagerly, drawing long breaths of pure delight. . . .

Another sharp turn of the road and I had my first glimpse of Vailima. Beyond a wide sweep of lawn rose a two-story house with verandahs upstairs and down. Painted blue, with a red roof, it made a bright splash of color; enormous ironwood trees towered above it. We all dismounted at the gate, set in a low stone wall hidden under greenery and the starry blossoms of jasmine vines. . . .

In all the books I have ever read about tropical countries they were described as places where lazy people dreamed away the languorous hours. There was nothing of that at Vailima. Louis was up at dawn writing. We had breakfast at six. At seven Lloyd and Joe, overseeing a band of Samoan workmen, disappeared into the forest where they were cutting out underbrush to plant cacao. My mother, in a blue *holoku*, planted innumerable seeds in little baskets filled with earth. She also worked in her vegetable garden with two helpers; Lafaele, a big, stupid Hercules, and Lauelu, small, quick and clever.—From "This Life I've Loved," by ISOBEL FIELD. (New York: Longmans.)

"The steady gain of man"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE OPENING STANZA of a familiar hymn (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 238), sets forth a fact which, though at times disputed, can never be disproved:

"O, sometimes gleams upon our sight,
Through present wrong, th' eternal right;
And step by step, since time began,
We see the steady gain of man."

This "steady gain of man"—mentally, morally, and spiritually—has been in proportion to men's acceptance of spiritual truth.

The Magna Charta and the Constitution of the United States, though drawn up at different times, are related in spirit. The spirit of liberty which brought them into being is instinct in Christianity Paul saw the true nature of liberty when he said (II Corinthians 3:17), "Now the Lord is that Spirit: and where the Spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty."

The progress of modern civilization is evidenced in the increasing ability of peoples to establish and obey laws of justice and equity. Whatever is necessary to the establishment of righteous government is found in the teachings of Christ Jesus. To ensure individual freedom and individual security, individual responsibility is necessary. Men and women who glorify God in their daily lives become increasingly good neighbors and supporters of tolerance and freedom.

The trend of social progress in past generations, in spite of temporary setbacks, has been in the direction of greater political and economic freedom. In the exercise of this freedom and its corresponding responsibility lies the hope of continuing good government. The system of religion or government which interferes least with individual freedom and contributes most to individual liberty is the system which is most secure.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes on page 13 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "Love is impartial and universal in its adaptation and bestowals." Understanding and fulfilling the demands of divine Love, one is glad to accord to another the freedom claimed for oneself.

In reality we are free to do right only. We have no authority to control, influence, or govern another wrongly; but as we obey God's law we are empowered to help and heal others who may seek our aid. Human governments will become righteously powerful and enduring in the degree that the individuals composing them see true liberty to be spiritual.

Those who founded the United States of America willingly endured sacrifice and hardship in order to bring forth what appeared to them to be a higher order of human government. They were convinced that a people should be able to govern and protect itself in a manner that would encourage and reward individual effort. Mrs. Eddy says (*ibid.*, p. 125), "Reflecting God's government, man is self-governed." As men learn to govern themselves in accordance with divine law, they overcome those elements of the flesh which are incompatible with good, and so aid in forming and supporting a righteous government.

Christianity and true democracy are inseparable. In order to render useful service, the functions of government must inevitably be directed toward the fulfillment of Christian purposes. Abandoning divine direction and control, men appear capable of untold evil.

Jeremiah declared (Jeremiah 17:5), "Cursed be the man that trusteth in man, and maketh flesh his arm." The word "arm" is often employed in the Bible metaphorically to represent power. The Master said (Matthew 26:52), "All they that take the sword shall perish with the sword." If nations depend upon physical force rather than righteousness, they will inevitably cease to exist. History shows that the success of democratic governments is assured only by the worthiness of the people themselves, by their willingness to defend their democratic ideals, and by their ability to assume the responsibilities of righteous self-government.

The unfolding of the Christ-idea to human consciousness ensures the progress of men. Mrs. Eddy says in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (pp. 254, 255): "The Magna Charta of Christian Science means much, *multum in parvo*,—all-in-one and one-in-all. It stands for the inalienable, universal rights of men. Essentially democratic, its government is administered by the common consent of the governed, wherein and whereby man governed by his creator is self-governed. The church is the mouthpiece of Christian Science,—its law and gospel are according to Christ Jesus; its rules are health, holiness, and immortality,—equal rights and privileges, equality of the sexes, rotation in office."

Christian Science enables men to see "th' eternal right." We may look forward then with confidence to greater and ever greater freedom for mankind through the practice of true Christianity.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

"Il costante progresso dell'uomo"

Traduzione dell'articolo, sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

LA PRIMA STROFA di un inno ben conosciuto (*Christian Science Hymnal*, No. 238), presenta un fatto che, benchè a volte contestato, non può mai esser dimostrato falso:

"Oh, talvolta scintilla in vista nostra,
Attraverso l'ingiustizia presente, l'eterno giusto:
E passo passo, dacchè il tempo cominciò,
Vediamo il costante progresso dell'uomo"

Questo "costante progresso dell'uomo"—mentalmente, moralmente e spiritualmente—è stato conforme all'accettazione della verità spirituale.

La Magna Charta e la Costituzione degli Stati Uniti, benchè redatte in tempi diversi, sono parenti nello spirito. Lo spirito di libertà che le ha prodotte è inerente al Cristianesimo. Paolo vide la vera natura della libertà quando disse (II Corinzi 3:17): "Ora, il Signore è lo Spirito; e dov'è lo Spirito del Signore, quivi è libertà".

Il progresso della civiltà moderna viene messo in evidenza dalla crescente abilità dei popoli di stabilire e di obbedire leggi di giustizia e di equità. Tutto quello che è necessario per stabilire un governo giusto si trova negl'insegnamenti di Cristo Gesù. Per assicurare la libertà e la sicurezza individuale, occorre la responsabilità individuale. Gli uomini e le donne che glorificano Iddio nella loro vita quotidiana divengono in misura crescente buoni vicini e propugnatori della tolleranza e della libertà.

La tendenza del progresso sociale nelle generazioni passate, nonostante retrocedimenti temporanei, è stata nella direzione di maggior libertà economica e politica. Nell'esercizio di questa libertà e della sua corrispondente responsabilità sta la speranza di buon governo continuo. Il sistema di religione o governo che s'inframette meno nella libertà individuale e contribuisce di più alla libertà individuale è il sistema che è più sicuro.

Mary Baker Eddy, la Scopritrice e Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana, scrive a pagina 13 di *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures:* "L'Amore è imparziale ed universale nel suo adattamento e nei suoi conferimenti." Comprendendo ed adempiendo le richieste del divino Amore, si è lieti di accordare ad un altro la libertà che si esige per sè stessi.

In realtà siamo liberi di agire soltanto rettamente. Non abbiamo l'autorità di controllare, influenzare o governare altri ingiustamente; ma in quanto che obbediamo la legge di Dio noi acquistiamo la potenza per aiutare e sanare altri che possono cercare il nostro aiuto. I governi umani diverranno giustamente potenti e permanenti in misura che gl'individui che li compongono riconoscono che la vera libertà è spirituale.

Quelli che fondarono gli Stati Uniti d'America sopportarono volentieri sacrifizio ed asprezza a fine di produrre ciò che sembrava ad essi un tipo più elevato di governo umano. Essi erano convinti che un popolo dovrebbe essere capace di governarsi e di proteggersi in maniera tale da incoraggiare e ricompensare lo sforzo individuale. Mrs. Eddy dice (*ibid.*, pag. 125): "Riflettendo il governo di Dio, l'uomo governa sè stesso". In misura che gli uomini imparano a governare sè stessi secondo la legge divina, essi vincono quegli elementi della carne che sono incompatibili col bene, e contribuiscono così a formare ed a mantenere un governo giusto.

Il Cristianesimo e la vera democrazia sono inseparabili. A fine di rendere un servizio utile, le funzioni del governo devono essere inevitabilmente dirette verso l'adempimento di scopi Cristiani. Abbandonando la direzione ed il controllo divino, gli uomini sembrano capaci di male indicibile.

Geremia dichiarò (Geremia 17:5): "Maledetto l'uomo che confida nell'uomo e fa della carne il suo braccio" La parola "braccio" viene spesso usata nella Bibbia metaforicamente per rappresentare il potere. Il Maestro disse (Matteo 26:52): "Tutti quelli che prendon la spada, periscon per la spada" Se le nazioni fanno assegnamento sulla forza fisica piuttosto che sulla giustizia, esse cesseranno inevitabilmente di esistere. La storia dimostra che il successo dei governi democratici viene assicurato soltanto dal merito dei popoli stessi, dalla loro volontà a difendere i loro ideali democratici, e dalla loro abilità di assumere le responsabilità di un proprio governo giusto.

La rivelazione dell'idea-Cristo alla coscienza umana assicura il progresso degli uomini. Mrs. Eddy dice in *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (pagg. 254, 255): "La Magna Charta della Scienza Cristiana significa assai, *multum in parvo*,—tutto-in-uno ed uno-in-tutto. Essa propugna i diritti inalienabili, universali degli uomini. Essenzialmente democratica, il suo governo è amministrato dal consentimento generale dei governati, nella quale e per la quale l'uomo governato dal suo creatore governa sè stesso. La chiesa è la bocca della Scienza Cristiana,—la sua legge e l'evangelo sono secondo Cristo Gesù; le sue regole sono la salute, la santità e l'immortalità,—diritti e privilegi identici, uguaglianza dei sessi, successione negli uffici".

La Scienza Cristiana rende gli uomini capaci di vedere "l'eterno giusto". Possiamo dunque aspettarci con fiducia sempre maggiore libertà per l'umanità per mezzo della pratica del vero Cristianesimo.

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per inscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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by
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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Thirteen

Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1940

Shipbuilding In N. E. Faces Big Expansion

Earmarking $700,000,000 defense fund gives 5 to 7 years' work—Fore River's huge job.

Expansion of shipyards, shipbuilding facilities, and employment, on a scale so huge as to far outshadow any previous peacetime "spurt" in the history of the United States, is assured for New England for the next five to seven years, in the opinion of naval and maritime authorities, as a result of the earmarking of nearly $700,000,000 for New England naval construction and shipbuilding facilities.

Coincident with today's forecasts of prosperity for New England shipyards, however, came warnings that even the magnitude of the task of building 58 of the 200 craft ordered immediately after President Roosevelt had signed the appropriation bill, would not bring immediate work for any large number of additional workers. This will be a gradual development, and as fast as progress on the ships allows.

Hope to Beat '47 Limit

Steps to get the huge program under way without delay are being taken by shipbuilders who express the hope that they may be able to get all the newly ordered craft ready for service before the time limit set by the Government—1947—with assistance of the additional facilities provided for in the appropriation bill.

These facilities, contracts for which have been awarded, include work at the Boston Navy Yard amounting to $1,789,000; Portsmouth Navy Yard, $325,000; Squantum Naval Air Base, $211,000, and Newport Torpedo Station, $2,535,000.

The work to be done at the Boston Navy Yard includes $750,000 for a shop for light machine activities, $174,000 for a power plant, and $565,000 for an improvement of distributing systems.

A new dual shipways is already under way at the Boston Navy Yard, to allow construction of two destroyers at one time, with the announced intention of utilizing the shipways instead of needed dry docks, which would hereafter be used for making repairs to vessels. The Boston Navy Yard has been assigned six new destroyers at $8,100,000 each, a total of $48,600,000 Thirteen others are already under way at the Navy Yard in various stages of construction.

Fore River's Huge Job

The Fore River Shipyards of Bethlehem Steel were awarded contracts for six cruisers at $30,000,000 each and four aircraft carriers at $47,000,000 each, a total of $188,000,000.

Additional facilities for expansion at the Fore River plant are provided by 34 acres of land, subleased to the Government by Mathew P. Scullin, who has had a lease on it for some years. The land adjoins the present plant of the shipyards. Just what form the probable expansion of the Fore River plant will take in relation to this land is not yet determined, officials said.

Ample space is provided by the land for storage of materials needed in the building of ships, so that they could be assembled there as rapidly as produced, and remain within easy reach until wanted, it is pointed out. The space might be used for solution of the acute parking problem of workers arriving at and leaving the plant in motorcars.

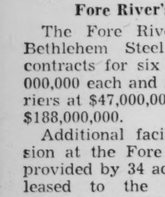
Another possibility is the erection of ways upon which to lay the keels of some of the newly ordered naval vessels, and construct them until launched.

At present, the Fore River yards have orders for, or have actually begun, the battleship Massachusetts; four 10,000-ton cruisers; four 13,000-ton cruisers; 10 tankers, and two cargo vessels, outside of the newly ordered craft.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity: Generally fair, with scattered cloudiness this afternoon, tonight and Saturday; lowest temperature tonight in the middle 50's; gentle westerly winds becoming southwest to south during Sunday.



Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont: Fair and continued cool tonight; Saturday, increasing cloudiness and somewhat warmer, followed by showers Saturday night or Sunday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair, and continued cool tonight; Saturday fair and warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate northwest or west winds, becoming moderate southerly Saturday; fair weather tonight and Saturday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	55	69	New Orleans	65	78
Chicago	48	66	New York	58	68
Denver	61	80	Norfolk	61	69
Kansas City	59	77	Philadelphia	56	70
Los Angeles	54	84	St Louis	50	76
Miami	76	86	San Francisco	65	75
Minneapolis	53	72	Washington	52	70

A—7.30 a. m., E. D. S. T., Sept. 13.
B—Maximum, Sept. 12.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 2:22 p. m.; height, 9.6 feet.
Saturday 2:46 a. m.; height, 9.0 feet.
Light all vehicles by 7:27 p. m.

Aid Provided For Naval Study

By the Associated Press

Providence, R. I., Sept. 13

As Brown University today received formal authorization from the Navy Department for establishment of a Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps, President Henry M. Wriston announced that special scholarships will be offered to students enrolling in the course. The scholarships will run from a minimum of half of the college year's tuition to a maximum of full tuition.

Saltonstall Denies Charge Made by Dever

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today sharply denied charges made by Paul A. Dever, Attorney General and candidate for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination, that the Governor was financing the campaign of Francis E. Kelly, former Lieutenant-Governor, who is Mr. Dever's opponent in the Democratic primary next Tuesday.

Informed of the charge made by both Mr. Dever and by Daniel J. Doherty, campaign manager for Mr. Dever, the Governor said, "It is certainly not my province to mix up in a Democratic primary, but I must say that I am astounded that the Attorney General, after taking his oath of office, even in the heat of the campaign should make statements which he knows are absolute falsehoods."

The Dever charge was made by inference while the Doherty statement was a direct accusation.

Meanwhile the political feud between Mr. Dever and Mr. Kelly attracted the greatest voter attention as the State, Congressional, legislative, and county office candidates prepared for the final week-end drive before the Sept. 17 primaries.

Attorney General Dever continued his indirect attack on Mr. Kelly, whom he has studiously avoided mentioning by name. He reiterated charges that his opposition is conducting "the most extravagant radio campaign ever conducted in a primary election in the entire political history of Massachusetts." Furthermore, he inferred this expenditure and other activities are proof that the G. O. P. is financing the Kelly campaign.

Mr. Dever also attacked the administration of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, particularly in regard to civil service non-competitive examinations, insisting that the Governor had not fulfilled his pledge of "equal justice" for every man and woman on a civil service list.

Mr. Kelly continued his vituperative attack upon Mr. Dever by charging that the mailing of personal letters by the Attorney General to 900,000 voters cost $39,500. Mr. Kelly said he and his wife received copies of the letter. He declared Mr. Dever bungled the Old Colony Railroad abandonment case, and failed to protect the people against the power trust. He also ridiculed the court victory gained by Mr. Dever in the Col. Edward H. R. Green $5,000,000 inheritance tax case, claiming that any first-year lawyer could have won the case.

Thomas H. Buckley, former State Auditor and at present Assistant United States Collector of Internal Revenue for Massachusetts, today sought to eliminate the confusion caused by the fact that a Thomas J. Buckley of Boston is running for the Democratic nomination for State Auditor. The former State Auditor stated emphatically that he "is not a candidate for renomination in the Democratic primaries next Tuesday."

Boston Busy Getting Ready For the Legion

Stands erected, streets repaired, and plans are made to meet requirements of big parade.

With 1,000 fire hydrants newly painted bright red and yellow, and a big street improvement program scheduled to begin at 6 o'clock tonight, Boston city departments pressed forward today with a wide variety of preparations for the American Legion National Convention Sept. 23-26.

Plans include special measures for street cleaning, traffic control, decorations, fire and police protection, and planting of city parks. Local city officers have discussed manifold problems of handling the crowds and the unwieldy parade with officials of other large cities which have had conventions.

At intervals along the route of the parade Sept. 24, 30 special drinking bubblers are being attached to fire hydrants. Along the route and on all adjoining streets, the Water Division, directed by Daniel M. Sullivan, has painted high-pressure hydrants shiny red with a black base, and other hydrants yellow and black.

Water Turned On

A number of vacant buildings are having water turned on again so they can be used for special activities during the Convention, Mr. Sullivan reports.

Milk Street will be roped off at 6 p. m. tonight for a week-end WPA project to resurface the stretch between Washington and Federal Streets, and thus replace the rough paving blocks. The work is to be completed Sunday night, by a crew of 150 workers.

Three resurfacing jobs will be done by private contractor, according to Public Works Commissioner George G. Hyland. These involve laying an inch of sheet asphalt over the paving blocks on Beacon Street between Somerset and Tremont Streets next Sunday, and also repaving it between Massachusetts Avenue and Hereford Street. A third project is on Franklin Street between Washington and Hawley Streets.

In addition, a crew of some 200 city workers will spend all day Sunday patching and repairing the entire route of the five-mile parade, to put it in ship-shape condition.

Catch basins have been cleaned to insure efficient disposal of debris during the Convention. Street construction activities will be suspended next Wednesday until after the festivities are over. Except for emergencies, no water, gas or other utility mains will be excavated for alterations until afterward.

Roping of Streets

City Messenger Edward J. Leary is arranging for a $6,500 street-roping project including purchase of four miles of rope to add to seven miles on hand, repainting 700 of the city's 2,000 iron ports, procuring of nearly 1,000 lanterns, and then the actual setting up of 11 miles of roping for the parade.

Forty-two special passageways are to be roped off for ambulances and fire trucks, with streets parallel to the parade also set aside in case of emergency.

The Fire Department will station 50 firemen at intersections along the route of the parade to help clear streets in case of emergency. Truck and ladder companies have been given special districts so no area will be cut off from the fire equipment "covering" it.

Preliminary plans call for assignment of 1,500 policemen to the parade route, according to Supt. Edward W. Fallon. Patrolmen are being given special instructions to be courteous and helpful to visitors.

Conscription Executive

By a Staff Photographer

Driscoll Plea 'Not Guilty' In Election Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DEDHAM, Mass., Sept. 13—John F. Driscoll of Revere today pleaded not guilty in Norfolk Superior Court to an indictment that he, his former employer, William H. McMasters, National Pensions Party candidate for Governor, and seven others conspired to sign false signatures to the McMasters nomination papers.

Judge Thomas H. Dowd set bail at $1,000. The defendant was the sixth man to face arraignment on three counts of conspiring to make, sign, and file false nomination papers. Mr. McMasters pleaded not guilty yesterday, and former Representative John F. Aspell, his brother Robert, Thomas J. Kerrigan, and James F. O'Rourke, all of Boston, pleaded innocent the previous day.

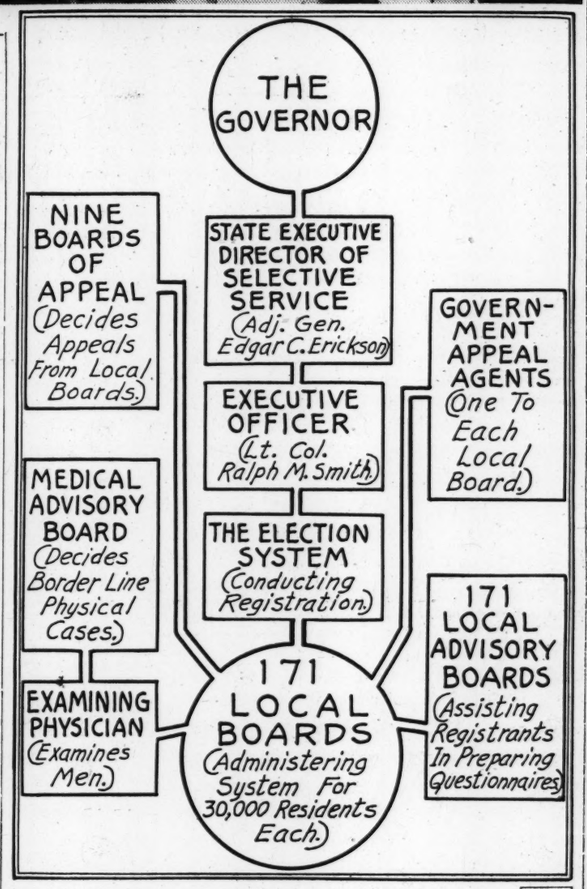
Investigation of the signatures on the McMasters papers began following a hearing in the State House in Boston before the State Ballot Law Commission, which ruled the National Pensions Party candidate off the November ballot when 1,000 persons testified they had not signed the papers, although their names appeared on them.

Six Destroyers Now at Navy Yard

While navy officials continue their policy of refusal to discuss arrivals and departures of over-age destroyers counted among the 50 traded to Great Britain for air and naval bases in this hemisphere, six of the four-stackers were in plain view in Charlestown Navy Yard today from the Charlestown Bridge and North End Park.

Most recent arrivals were the 252 and the 256—the McCook and the Bancroft. The McCook went directly to drydock and the Bancroft tied up at one of the piers.

Eight of the destroyers have been checked at the Yard before putting to sea and an undisclosed port of delivery to the British. Tourists returning from Nova Scotia report seeing some of the vessels at Halifax.


THE GOVERNOR
NINE BOARDS OF APPEAL (Decides Appeals From Local Boards.)
STATE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF SELECTIVE SERVICE (Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson)
GOVERNMENT APPEAL AGENTS (One To Each Local Board.)
EXECUTIVE OFFICER (Lt. Col. Ralph M. Smith)
MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD (Decides Border Line Physical Cases.)
THE ELECTION SYSTEM (Conducting Registration)
171 LOCAL ADVISORY BOARDS (Assisting Registrants In Preparing Questionnaires)
EXAMINING PHYSICIAN (Examines Men.)
171 LOCAL BOARDS (Administering System For 30,000 Residents Each.)

Chosen to Serve in Massachusetts

Upper: Lieut. Col. Ralph M. Smith, who will assist Adj. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson in supervising the conscription of Massachusetts men under the pending draft bill, as he conferred with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today at the State House. Lower: How the selection of men between the ages of 21 and 35, inclusive, for a year's training will be organized in the Bay State is shown in chart. A similar plan will be followed in other states.

Americans Are Urged to Beat Totalitarians at Own Game

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RANGELEY, Maine, Sept. 13—Americans must take their democratic form of government seriously—just as seriously as the Germans take National Socialism, the Italians take Fascism, and the Russians regard Communism, Prof. Carl J. Friedrich, of the Department of Government at Harvard's Littauer Center of Public Administration, declared today at the sixtieth quarterly meeting of the New England Council.

Speaking before leading New England businessmen and representatives of federal and local governments assembled here at the Rangeley Lake Hotel, Professor Friedrich emphasized the urgency of intelligent patriotism as one of the first essentials in national defense.

"Because the potential 'fifth column' in this country is very large our situation is dangerous," he warned. "It will require statesmanlike handling. Hysteria must be avoided and isolated activity by subversive individuals and groups curtailed."

Organize for Democracy

He anounced as a definite step to combat this danger the formation of the Council for Democracy, a new patriotic agency of private citizens, which is now being organized in New York City. Its functions, he explained, will include crystallizing the meaning, value and workability of democracy for Americans; encouraging individual participation for its defense; and studying and revealing to Americans the work of all undemocratic organizations and individuals that their arguments may be counteracted. Professor Friedrich is chairman of the Committee of Correspondence for the new organization.

"Many groups all over the country are now awakening to the need for promoting democracy," he said. "But there is a definite danger that their activities will overlap and that newer, worthwhile functions may bog down as each agency seeks funds and spends them in doing the same research and promotion."

Professor Friedrich believes, he continued, that "if these separate groups are to succeed in their common effort, a measure of liaison with the Government will be required," but he sees this as possible only to a limited extent at present. "The party problem alone bars extensive participation by the Government," he contended.

Aliens Assure Loyalty

Assurance of the "undivided allegiance" of New England's foreign population came from Anton Trulson of Worcester, President of the New England Association of Foreign Language Newspapers and publisher of the Swedish paper, Svea.

"One of the strongest influences for good citizenship among New England's foreign population," he assured the conference, "is the foreign language press. I know of no foreign paper in New England that can truthfully be said to spread the destructive doctrines of Communism or Naziism.

"Their editors," he continued, "are steadily working for assimilation of their foreign readers, and are in the very forefront of the battle against forces opposed to religion and the American way of life."

Meetings of the Council will continue through tomorrow.

Erickson to Direct Army Service Draft

Adjt. Gen. Edgar C. Erickson, head of the Massachusetts National Guard, will be designated as State Executive Director in Massachusetts' operation of the selective service law when the system is put into operation by President Roosevelt, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall announced today.

After conferring with Lieut. Col. Ralph M. Smith, Deputy Chief of Staff for General Erickson, who has been drafting the Massachusetts selective service system, Governor Saltonstall issued a statement describing the Massachusetts plan to carry out the military draft.

Under the legislation now pending in Congress men from 21 to 35 years of age must register for selective service.

Regular Election Machinery

Governor Saltonstall stated the process by which men will be selected for the one-year compulsory military training will be conducted by various boards composed of Massachusetts civilians.

To carry out the registration of all men between the ages to be prescribed in the Presidential proclamation the regular election machinery will be employed under the direction of the various city and town clerks. Where necessary volunteers will be sought in large communities.

The Governor said that the local home defense committees recently appointed will be asked to furnish volunteer registers when necessary as well as transportation and interpreters.

The registration, the Governor added, will consist of filling out a small card on which the registrant will supply general information regarding himself.

Four Classifications

Within a few days of the registration date, the Governor said, each registrant will receive a questionnaire which, when fully answered, will give the local board a basis for placing him in one of the four different classifications for selective service. The registrant will be allowed five days in which to return his questionnaire to his local board.

The local board of which there will be 171 in Massachusetts, located in communities of over 30,000 population will shuffle the cards and give them serial numbers according to the accidental sequence.

Selection of Boards

Members of the local board will be nominated by the Governor and appointed by the President. The men will be selected for their sound judgment, fairness, public spirit and courage, the Governor explained.

Four classifications in the selective service are:

Class 1. Available for service immediately.

Class 2. Deferred because of the importance to the nation of the service he is rendering in civilian life.

Class 3. Deferred because of dependents within the meaning of the law.

Class 4. Deferred by law because induction for obvious reasons is undesirable.

Governor Saltonstall explained that the three-member local board will have broad powers of investigation and wide discretion. When the board finds no cause for deferred classification, it will order the registrant to be examined physically and then the board will make its final classification.

Appeal Provided For

From such decision the registrant or the Government may appeal to a board, of which one will be set up for each 600,000 of population.

Several other advisory agencies will be appointed to assist in classification, including Government appeal agents nominated by the Governor and appointed by the President to protect the Government from deferments through favoritism or corruption. Industrial advisers will protect essential industries while medical advisory boards will be consulted regarding doubtful physical cases. All classes of citizens will be called to volunteer their services in the operation of the various boards.

Each local board will report its total "Class 1" registrants to the State headquarters which in turn will report to national headquarters which will issue a general call upon each State for a quota.

Why the Sun Shines Held By Astronomer Still in Doubt

Romantic but costly and often futile expeditions sent to remote corners of the earth to observe eclipses of the sun can be dispensed with in the nearby future, Dr. Robert G. Aitken predicted today in delivering the annual presidential address to the American Astronomical Society.

Advance of astronomical equipment has brought such journeys almost but not quite to an end, the veteran astronomer of Lick Observatory at the University of California told the hundred-odd members of the Society at its 64th annual meeting at Wellesley College.

Dr. Aitken, with 40 years at Lick behind him, also confided to his fellows that he did not know yet why the sun shone and why it would continue to shine, nor why the stars shone. Modern theory, he agreed, looked plausible, but colossal opposites in the nature of certain of the stars, for instance, led him to part from the "now-we-know" enthusiasts.

'Why' of Sunshine

"I am not willing to subscribe to the dictum that we know just why the sun is shining and why it will continue to shine for ages yet to come, even though modern theory apparently offers a reasonable explanation on the basis of accepted principles and theory of how this energy might be generated and maintained," the Lick authority said.

"If all the stars were normal stars, if for example there were no red super-giants of incredibly low density and high luminosity and no feebly luminous white dwarfs of incredibly great density, the statement 'we know' might pass unchallenged.

"But until we have a theory which accounts fully for the presence of these and other exceptional objects in the same stellar system with each other and with the normal stars, positive affirmation of knowledge of why the stars shine and continue seems premature.

"In making this statement I am casting no reflection on the theories themselves. They are invaluable—they summarize the existing observational evidence and correlate it with accepted physical principles, they guide us in further investigation, and constitute ever closer approximations of the truth.

Deprecating Claim

"I am merely deprecating mildly the too confident 'now we know' claim made by overly enthusiastic advocates of this or that theory."

Commenting on interruption of astronomical work in Europe and even Asia and Africa, the astronomers' leader urged American help to the end that the framework of the International Astronomical Union be preserved and as far as possible the programs of its committees be carried out as planned.

The rapid increase in the number of amateur astronomers he hailed as "one of the most remarkable and significant developments in the recent history of astronomy in America." He remarked that these amateurs ranged from school boys and girls to professional engineers and executives of great corporations.

As to what remains of the need for eclipse expeditions, Dr. Aitken noted that the outer corona of the sun still eluded astronomy at its regular locations, except when the sun was totally eclipsed.

Dr. Joel Stebbins of Washburn Observatory at the University of Wisconsin was today elected President of the American Astronomical Society for the coming year. Dr. H. R. Morgan of the U. S. Observatory at Washington, D. C., was named Vice-President, Dr. Dean McLaughlin, University of Michigan Observatory, was re-elected as Secretary, and Dr. Frank C. Jordan of Alleghany Observatory, University of Pittsburgh, Treasurer.

Real Estate Mortgage 'Clinic' Held for Savings Banks Group

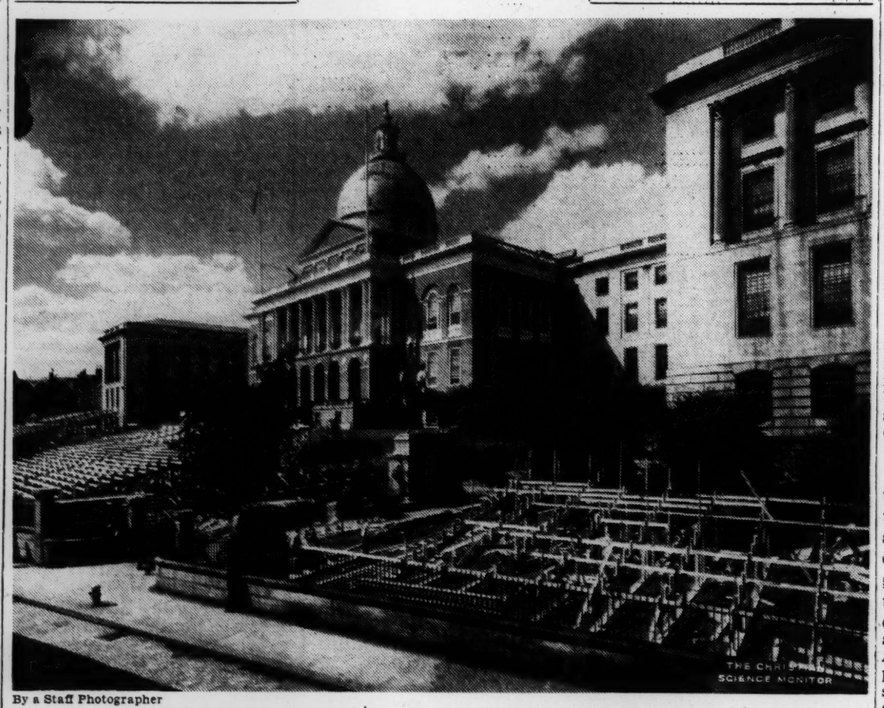
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 13—A real estate mortgage "clinic" designed to assist bankers in making sound mortgage loans on a scientific basis was conducted here today by Dr. Ernest M. Fisher, Director of Research in Mortgage and Real Estate Finance for the American Bankers Association, as part of a conference of the Savings Banks Association of Massachusetts. Dr. Lawrence N. Bloomberg, an assistant to Dr. Fisher, aided in conducting the conference.

The principal objective of the "clinic," Dr. Fisher explained, was to give Massachusetts bankers practical knowledge concerning the importance of scientific research into the factors which affect real estate and real estate mortgages. Dr. Fisher and Dr. Bloomberg illustrated their comments by means of statistical data, charts, and projected diagrams of the actual real estate composition of Boston, Worcester, and Everett, Mass., and other communities.

H. Wendell Prout, Treasurer of the Home Savings Bank, Boston, and Chairman of the Association's mortgage committee, presented an optimistic report by that committee showing a 40 per cent increase in mortgage loans by the savings banks of the State during the first seven months of 1940.

"It is encouraging to note," he said, "that in each of the first seven months of 1940 our banks lent appreciably more on mortgages than in the same months in 1939. The total amount loaned during these seven months in 1939 was $27,690,883 while for the same period in 1940 the amount loaned was $38,941,035 or an increase of slightly more than 40 per cent." Mr. Prout stated that there was an increased demand for monthly payment mortgages and advised all banks to consider offering that form of mortgage.



By a Staff Photographer

Seats for Thousands Erected on State House Grounds

A part of the preparations Boston is making to welcome the American Legion when it comes to that city for its annual convention on Sept. 23

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Except for those who do the actual moving, which always entails much work, moving is always fun. At least to those who get in to see the new place, spick-and-span, with its bright interior, and new decorations. Hence we're sure you'll like to hear that Nisley has moved into a bigger and so much more attractive shoe salon . . . at 167 Tremont Street in town. This isn't so very far from their former location, you know.

In the event that you aren't acquainted with Nisley shoes, their selection always includes everything. From sport shoes of the saddle-strap type to evening sandals of the most décolleté style. In other words, it's the family shoe store as far as much of the feminine contingency is concerned. Daughters can get just as many high-heeled, open-toe numbers as they want, and mothers can get sensible-heeled, closed-toe models. For that matter, they also go in for shoes for the woman who wants to be a bit dressy, but insists on being comfortable first. In other words, Nisley stresses style and comfort; and prices are in the moderate class. Widths kept run the gamut. From the very wide to a width that includes so many A's it's hardly a width. With the heels in comparison; which is a pleasure when you consider how many times you've found a shoe narrow enough for you in the toe, but much too wide and slippery in the heel.

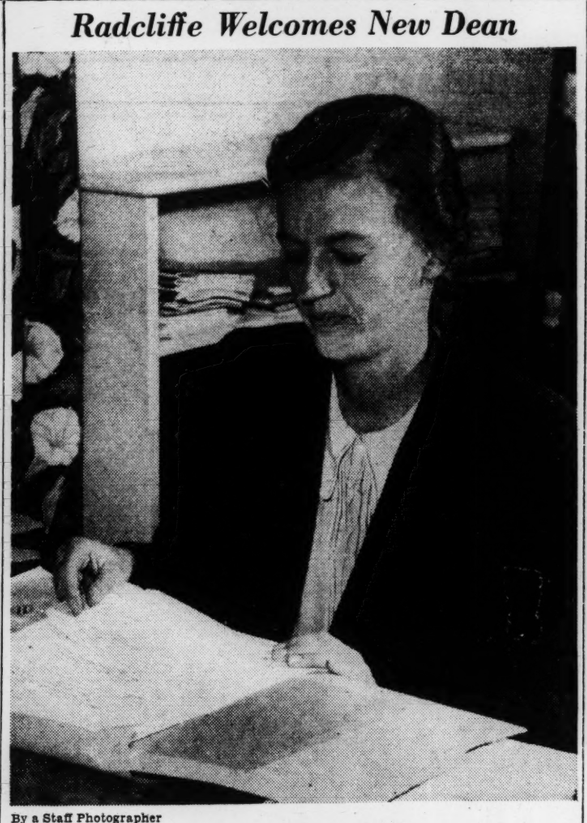
Antique Jewelry In High Favor

Antique jewelry is always in fashion. It never goes out. But it has probably never been in more complete favor than right now. To the extent that there are copies of old pieces for those who can't afford the originals. But if it's the original that you can have, then Shreve, Crump & Low's outstanding collection will please you no end. Because it includes so many lovely begemmed pieces. Such as those old sunbursts of pearls, cameos bordered with pearls, garnet earrings with much spun gold work in their midst, gold link bracelets that come in pairs, opals, flower pins, emerald pieces, enamel lockets (one has a jeweled bee right in the center) and so on. With, of course, the emphasis on gold. While you're there, even though you have no intention of buying it at the moment, do ask to see that huge silver tray that was designed and executed by Thomas Hughes, who is head of Shreve's engraving department. It is a lovely piece, and you can look at it for some time; discovering new, infinitesimal figures throughout the intricate pattern. The design was inspired by the best of Chippendale's Chinese motifs, and you'll find little pagodas and Chinese women with fans, and many other figures in it. We understand that more than 100 hours of actual work were put into the tray. . . . to say nothing of the time it must have taken to design it. A luxurious heirloom piece, suggested as a wedding gift de luxe. For $435.

P. S.—An occasional flutter of fall leaves reminds us that warmer nighties will soon be called for. Something like those "Cuddlies" that Jordan Marsh sells for $1.19, in cotton flannelette. Very dressy for flannelette, too . . . what with their long sleeves, shirred bosoms, and little bows. One even has smocking. The same idea by Universal (who makes the nighties) in pajamas at the same price. Up on the third floor.

(A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature)

Radcliffe Welcomes New Dean



By a Staff Photographer

Dr. Katharine E. McBride

Dr. McBride, whose home is in Philadelphia, Pa., has been associated with Bryn Mawr College since she entered there as a student in 1921. After receiving degrees of A. M. in 1925 and Ph.D. in 1932, she became connected with the teaching staff, resigning the position of Associate Professor of Education and Psychology to come to Radcliffe.

Good Teachers Always Needed, New Dean of Radcliffe Asserts

Good teachers are always needed, in the opinion of Dr. Katharine Elizabeth McBride, new Dean at Radcliffe College who has just arrived to take up her duties there, and the statement sometimes heard that the colleges are turning out many graduates for whom there will be no prospects of a job is not accurate, according to Dr. McBride's experience and observation.

"Good teachers are still needed," she repeated. "There is always a field for that." And Dr. McBride cited a recent instance when she tried to get an assistant for a part-time job during the summer at Bryn Mawr College, from which she resigned an associate professorship to come to Radcliffe. She found it very difficult to obtain such a worker, she said, because all of the girls were getting full time jobs and few were available for part time work.

Getting Settled

Dr. McBride is still in the "packing box stage" of getting settled, as she described it, and as far as plans for her new work are concerned, admitted that she had ideas which she would like to carry out eventually, but planned to hold them in abeyance, she said, until she became acquainted with the College and could determine their adaptability to its needs.

As to special opportunities for women in these times, Dr. McBride believes there is no general answer to that question. "You have to have the times on the one side," she pointed out, "and the individual student on the other. There are no set of courses which a student might find in keeping with the national or international situation.

"One individual might find response to the present emergency through a better and more substantial learning of the languages, while another might decide that she wanted to do more systematic work in government," Dr. McBride explained. There is no response, as she sees it, to the present times.

According to Ability

"Opportunities vary with the individual," Dr. McBride declared. "Now as before, students can go out into any one of a hundred lines, and they ought to go according to their ability and training."

Dr. McBride believes that one common contribution toward the present situation, however, which everyone can make is to do his particular job well "and probably to extend out beyond that job in some kind of activities in which he can make a contribution as a citizen."

Learning to work together with others is, she feels, important and essential, and while Dr. McBride admitted that good leaders were necessary in the present time, she called attention also to the necessity for an intelligent following of good leadership. "Leadership," she said, "is often overemphasized at the expense of the intelligent cooperative action of all of us."

Dr. McBride is a graduate of Bryn Mawr with the degree of A. M. and Ph. D., and has been associated with the College in a teaching capacity since 1925, recently resigning her position of Associate Professor of Education and Psychology to come to Radcliffe.

Mayor Goes To Capital On Bridge Matter

Mayor Maurice J. Tobin of Boston was in Washington today to confer with War Department engineers concerning their demand that Boston rebuild the Meridian Street bridge across Chelsea Creek—a project that would cost an estimated $2,000,000, at least. With him were Charles M. Storey, Chairman of the Boston Finance Commission; Robert E. Cunniff, Secretary of the Commission; and Melville D. Liming, Executive Secretary of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

Mayor Tobin maintains that if the $2,000,000 cost were spread over a 20-year period, the expense would amount to $460 for every time the drawspan was opened for one of the comparatively few boats plying Chelsea Creek. The War Department has ordered reconstruction in order to widen the drawspan from 100 to 175 feet for navigation purposes.

The Mayor is also exploring the possibilities of getting Federal aid if the project must be carried through. Following a conference with city department heads yesterday, he will also confer with Work Projects Administration officials in an effort to obtain a more liberal quota for Boston this coming winter. The bridge project would not be done by WPA, because it requires much skilled labor.

New Civil Service Shift Is to Cost Barton State Job

Clifford C. Barton, State supervising motor fuel sales investigator, will be dropped from the State service by James T. Moriarty, State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, as soon as a new appointee is established in the position.

Mr. Barton has held the position first as a provisional appointee and later as a permanent Civil Service appointee for several months. His ouster, however, is the result of a protest made by Miss Marian C. Nichols, Massachusetts Civil Service reform advocate, against the remarking of Mr. Barton's Civil Service examination papers moving him from eighth place to third place on the eligible list for the post.

Miss Nichols' protest brought about a further remarking which eliminated Mr. Barton as a candidate by dropping him from third place to seventh place.

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Sept. 15

10:45 a. m.—WORL, Service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

New WMEX Transmitter on the Air

Page & Rogers, Architects

Building on West Squantum Street, Quincy

The new transmitter building and towers of Station WMEX, Boston, which went on the air this week without formal dedication. The station is located on West Squantum Street facing Hancock Street in the Atlantic district of Quincy on a tidal inlet of the Neponset River. A formal dedication is planned next month.

The building, a two-story colonial structure, houses the new 5,000-watt RCA transmitter on the ground floor and has living quarters for the engineers on the second floor. WMEX is radiocasting at present on 1,500 kilocycles but is scheduled to change its frequency in the general reallocation of American radio stations next month.

Boston on Way to World Fame For Best-Equipped Dry Dock

Boston's huge drydock, built by the State of Massachusetts, and sold to the United States Navy—long recognized as the largest on the Atlantic seacoast—is to become "the most completely equipped of any in the world," according to plans that now await only the signature of President Roosevelt.

Improvements costing $6,180,000 are contemplated, legislation to authorize which, has been passed by Congress and sent to the White House for signature. Completion of these improvements, in addition to those already authorized since the national defense program was launched, is considered the first step toward establishing a "Navy Yard Annex," in South Boston, where overflow work from the Yard in Charlestown, can be handled.

About 40 acres will be reclaimed by filling in, under the program, new and powerful cranes and extensive equipment for repairing ships will be provided, and several new buildings, such as machine shops, office buildings and other structures, will be erected.

Work is now progressing rapidly on improvements previously authorized and involving expenditures of about $3,500,000. A concrete quay wall, a pier, and other works at the drydock are being built under a contract for $1,326,666, awarded last March to Merritt, Chapman and Scott Corporation of New York. A machine and electric shop, a floating crane, an assembly and office building and a storehouse, costing more than $1,500,000, and grading and filling comprise other work being done.

In addition to the improvements at the South Boston drydock, the legislation now before the President calls for construction of a graving drydock and accessory construction in New York harbor, including acquisition of a site, at a cost of $10,000,000, and a graving drydock and accessory construction, including acquisition of a site, in the Caribbean area, at a cost of $7,500,000.

Lyons Chides Tax Group For Delay in Funds

Stating that the Cambridge Taxpayers Association has placed "pride ahead of principle," in requesting a public hearing on two emergncy loan orders totaling $54,000, Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge said today that the delay would probably result in the closing of one of the municipal hospitals, for which $29,000 of the order was earmarked. The balance was to be used for the operation of the municipal incinerator, which has been closed for several weeks.

"If the Taxpayers' Association members were sincere," said Mayor Lyons, "they would have requested the City Council to hold a public hearing when the loan orders were before that group for a three-weeks period. But no; like the budget tangle, they let everything go to the last minute, when delay will cause catastrophe."

The Association asked the State Emergency Finance Board to conduct the hearing. Mayor Lyons revealed the request when he announced that he would protest the action.

Stoughton Bell, President of the Cambridge Taxpayers Association, replied to Mayor Lyons' statement on the taxpayers request for a public hearing on the two emergency loan orders which are at present before State officials for consideration, "The facts in regard to the application for emergency loans," said Mr. Bell, "which must be approved by the State Board established by Chapter 44, Section 8, Clause 9, are as follows:

"On July 9, even before any specific emergency loan order for the City of Cambridge was mentioned, the Cambridge Taxpayers Association wrote to Attorney General Paul A. Dever, chairman of the Board, requesting that we be given the opportunity to be heard on any loan order from Cambridge which might come before that Board. On July 11, the Association received a letter of acknowledgment from Mr. Dever.

"Since when is it that citizens of Cambridge, either individually or through any organization, are to be denied the right to be heard on any financial matter, whether it be a loan order or an appropriation, that will increase taxes they will be called upon to pay?"

Graduate Study At Northeastern

Graduate study in the day colleges of Northeastern University has been undertaken this year for the first time in the history of the institution. These colleges, operating on the co-operative plan of education, have for many years restricted themselves to undergraduate instruction. Recent additions to the physical plant of the University, however, have made possible a limited program of graduate study in the fields of Physics and Chemistry. Teaching fellows in the departments of Physics and Chemistry will give approximately half their time to graduate study and research and the other half to instructional work in the departments with which they are affiliated.

Christian Science Lecture

A free public lecture on Christian Science will be given by Adair Hickman, C. S. B., of New York under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Rockland, Mass., in the Rockland Opera House, Union and Church Streets, at 3:30 p. m., Sunday, Sept. 15.

Mr. Hickman is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Lower Meat Prices a Trend Found in Boston Food Marts

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Coincident with news dispatches from Washington that complaints have been made of the high prices of meat, and that investigation looms, the retail price of pork dropped off this week and beef prices showed a tendency to ease a bit. The pork price change is entirely seasonal, according to market men, who look for attractive prices on pork for some time ahead.

Beef prices are far from being in the bargain class. Buyers who frequently purchase bottom of the round and have it ground are turning to other cuts, since the price is 45 cents a pound. It was 35 cents a pound not many months ago. Yet marketmen say the trend is easier, and look for drops in the price level. Chain stores offer rib roast at 27 cents, face of the rump at 35 cents and sirloin roast at 29 cents, which seems to be the "low" of the market this week end.

Pork Prices Lower

Thrifty housewives, meantime, shop around, and apparently find ways to keep within their food budgets. Fresh New England dressed pork loins are fetching 25 to 28 cents a pound in the Faneuil Hall market area, where fresh hams are 22 cents a pound and fresh pork shoulders 16 to 18 cents. Chain stores offer pork to roast as low as 15 cents and smoked hams from as little as 18 cents upwards.

Veal legs can be had as low as 17 cents a pound in some suburban cut-price stores where it is a feature at that price for Friday only. Lamb legs are offered in some chains at 27 cents, and loins in independent stores around 33 cents. Lamb fores start at 14 cents in some cut-price shops.

Poultry is attractive from a price viewpoint, though not much changed since last week. Turkeys are plentiful and market men say the public appear to like them the year-around, now that they are available all season, at reasonble prices. Fresh, near-by turkeys are marked 35 cents a pound, and chain stores offer northern turkeys at 23 cents a pound and upwards. Some shops now carry turkeys all dressed and ready for stuffing. Ducks can be had as low as 16 cents as a Friday special in some stores. Chickens start at 25 cents a pound, and fowl at 22 cents.

Seafood Attractive

Seafood is attractive, with fresh swordfish still on the market, though the season is rapidly waning and several of the fishing vessels have withdrawn from the swordfisheries for the season. Chain stores offer swordfish as low as 25 cents a pound, halibut 19 cents, salmon 25 cents, and mackerel 6 cents. Rhode Island scallops are in the market, but the price is 65 to 75 cents a pound in most down town stores. Steak cod and cod fillets are quoted around 18 cents in many stores, cod 9 to 10 cents, haddock 10 to 12 cents, haddock fillets 30 cents and medium sized smelts 25 to 30 cents.

In fruits and vegetables, there is a wide variety to choose from. Apples are appearing in the market, early MacIntosh being as high as five cents each and Gravensteins at three and four pounds for 25 cents.

Cape Cod cranberries are available at 20 to 25 cents a quart. Concord grapes are found in some stores at 15 cents for a three pound basket, but they are not yet at their best. Peaches are $2.25 a bushel for preserving, coming from New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland. Raspberries and strawberries are back in the market, coming from the Pacific Coast, and selling at 25 cents a tray.

Winter squash is available as low as four cents a pound; beets and carrots 2½ to 5 cents a bunch; wax beans 9½ cents a pound; brussels sprouts 19 cents a quart basket; corn 29 cents a dozen, and green peas 11½ cents a pound.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Richard Wagner Concert. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m., RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Military March; News in English; Folk Songs; Musical Selections. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—Chamber Music. JLS2, 17.84 meg., 16.8 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—"At the Black Dog." GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Berlin—9:30 p. m.—Lord Haw Haw. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.

Rome—9:40 p. m.—Request Selections. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

London—10:30 p. m.—Radio News-reel for North American listeners. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—A Musical World Tour in 45 Minutes. DJL, 15.11 meg., 19.8 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Radio Theatre: "Don Garcia del Castanar," comedy in Spanish. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m.; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00 "Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin": sketch.	Boston Bees-St. Louis	Western Serenade
3:15 Merry Minstrel Men	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins": sketch.	Cardinals baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30 News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family.	Jim Britt, announcer	"Melody Mart"
3:45 "A Friend in Deed"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade": sketch	Boston Bees-St. Louis	"Console Capers"
4:00 "Exploring Space"	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"	Cardinals baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Clyde Barrie, songs.	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas": sketch	Jim Britt, announcer	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Vocalist; orchestra.	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Boston Bees-St. Louis	"Consolairs"
4:45 "Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; News.	"Young Widder Brown"	Cardinals baseball game	Comic Page Club"
5:00 By Kathleen Norris	"Homeward Bound"	"Girl Alone": drama.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Jay Wesley, sports.	Music; Speaker	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 **Pershing Salute**	Ireene Wicker, songs.	"Jack Armstrong": sk.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Scattergood Baines.	"Superman": sketch	"The O'Neills": drama.	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball scores
6:00 News; Edwin C. Hill	News; Music; Weather.	News Service	Dinner Concert	Frank Gallucci's Radio
6:15 Hedda Hopper	Dinner music	Sports Roundup	Political talk	Review
6:30 Paul Sullivan	Fred Hoey, sports.	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Mrs. John P. Connolly
6:45 **The World Today.**	Lowell Thomas, news.	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane".	Sports; Talk
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy".	Thomas M. Burke, talk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	**Rep. Joseph Martin**	Speaker; Music
7:15 Lanny Ross, tenor.	"Symphony of Melody".	European news	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30 Al Pearce, Artie	**Alec Templeton Time:**	"Inside of Sports".	Political talk	"Let's Dance"
7:45 Auerbach; orch.	**piano; vocalists; orch.**	Walter Kidder, songs.	Political talk	Levitow's Salon Orch.
8:00 Leslie Atlins	Paul A. Dever, talk.	**Lucille Manners; Ross**	Clarence A. Barnes	Jim and His Texas
8:15 "Master Works of	William P. Husband, Jr.	**Graham; orchestra**	Thomas Dorgan, talk.	Ramblers
8:30 Music"	"Death Valley Days";	"The Yankee Swapper".	Political talk	"Broadway Bandwagon".
8:45 Talk; War news.	dramatic sketch	"The Yankee Swapper".	William Prendible	Tenor and piano.
9:00 Johnny Green's Or-	Harry Kogen's Orchestra	"Waltz Time": Frank	Gabriel Heatter	Boston College - Tulane
9:15 chestra; sketch	William C. Crosley	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	football rally
9:30 "Grand Central	"Frontline Headlines"	"Music for Moderns":	John E. Kerrigan	Boston College - Tulane
9:45 Station": drama	John C. Carr, talk	Clarence Furhman's Or.	Joseph Lee, talk	football rally
10:00 Robert L. Ripley;	Francis E. Kelly, politi-	Don Ameche variety	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15 vocalist; orch.	cal talk	program	News Service	Billy McDonald's Orch.
10:30 Fred R. Sullivan.	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Concert Music	Phil Levant's Orchestra	California Ramblers
10:45 Talk; Weather	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Concert Music	John J. Donahue	Swinging Strings
11:00 News; Sports	News; Sports; Weather	News Service	Carl Ravazzo's Orch.	The Blue Blazers
11:15 News; "Swing Club"	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Carl Ravazzo's Orch.	Ken Baker's Orchestra
11:30 "Swing Club"	"The Music You Want"	**Honolulu Salutes the**	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	"Day's End"
11:45 "Swing Club"	"The Music You Want"	**Antarctic Expedition**	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	News Service

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; Morning Review.	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "Barbecue"	Variety program	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; news	Tony, Juanita & Buddy.	"Good Morning"	News Service	
7:45 News; weather	News; weather	George and Dixie, songs	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 **News of Europe**	News roundup	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; Musical Time-
8:30 "About Us"	News; "Musical Clock"	"Birthday Salute"	"In a Mexican Patio"	table
8:45 "Musical Clock"	Shopping with Cosette.	"Birthday Salute"	Band Parade	Musical Timetable
9:00 The Home Gardener	News; talk; music	"Musical Roundup"	National Defense talk	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15 News Service	"The Breakfast Club";	"Variations"	Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30 "Let's Be Lazy";	Don McNeill, m. c.;	Network speaker	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
9:45 vocalist; orch.	vocalists; orchestra	Concert Internationale	"Merry-Go-Round"	Radio Review
10:00 "Honest Abe": sk.;	Sidney Walton's Music.	"Lincoln Highway";	Andy Jacobson's Orch.	"Organesque"
10:15 Lincoln's Youth	"Traveling Cook"	dramatic series	Andy Jacobson's Orch.	Hero Jefferies, songs
10:30 Welcome Lewis's	Joseph Gallicchio's Or-	"Bright Idea Club";	"Singing Strings"	"Going Shopping With
10:45 Singing Bee	chestra	children's program	"Improvisations"	You"
11:00 Press News; "Im-	Deep River Boys	Sports School	Student Radio Club	Studio program
11:15 provisations"	"Shall We Waltz?"	Sports School	**U. S. Army Band**	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:30 Golf Comment	"Dance Hour"	Concert Music	**U. S. Army Band**	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45 String Quartet	Weather; musicale	Ed McConnell, songs	"This Wonderful World"	Five Star News
12:00 "Country Journal";	News; Noonday Review.	"Musical Roundup"	News Service	Rhythm Revue
12:15 "Country Journal";	Noonday Review; Stocks	Walter Kidder, songs	Agricultural talk	Rhythm Revue
12:30 News Service	National Farm and	"Call to Youth"	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45 "Waltz Time"	Home Hour	Song Folks Quartet	Italian music program	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00 Keyboard Capers	National Farm and	News Service	Zeke Manners' Gang	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 Network speaker	Home Hour	Stamp program	Women's Club News	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 Vera Brodsky,	"Luncheon at the Wal-	Leaders in Dance Time.	McFarland Twins' Orch.	"Alexander Thiede Con-
1:45 pianist	dorf"; interviews	Marimba Melodies	Sports Matinee	ducts"
2:00 National Amateur	Cowgirl Songstress	"I'm an American"	News Service	"Memory Lane"
2:15 Golf Champion-	N. E. News; Weather.	Rose Sisters Trio.	Sport comment	Adele Inavley, talk
2:30 ship Finals	**United States Military**	"Inside of Sports".	Gene Beecher's Orch.	Ellsworth Moody, songs
2:45 National Amateur	**Academy Band**	Woody Herman's Orch.	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00 Golf Champion-	Bobby Bryne's Orchestra	"A Boy, a Girl, a Band"	Boston Bees-St. Louis	Goldie White Presents.
3:15 ship Finals	Bobby Bryne's Orchestra	"A Boy, a Girl, a Band"	Cardinals baseball game	"Console Capers"
3:30 National Amateur	Johnny Long's Orchestra	"Campus Capers"; va-	Boston Bees-St. Louis	"Melody Mart"
3:45 Golf Finals	Johnny Long's Orchestra	riety program	Cardinals baseball game	"Melody Mart"
4:00 "Bull Session"; col-	Club Matinee: variety.	**Library of Congress**	Boston Bees-St. Louis	Musicale
4:15 lege debate	Club Matinee: variety.	**Chamber Concert fea-**	Cardinals baseball game	Consolairs
4:30 Piano and organ.	Sport program	**turing the Budapest**	Boston Bees-St. Louis	"Melody Mirror"
4:45 "This Is My Land"	Club Matinee: variety.	**String Quartet**	Cardinals baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
5:00 Concert Orchestra	Gus Steck's Orchestra.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 Jay Wesley, sports.	Gus Steck's Orchestra.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "Crackpot College".	California Serenade	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 "Crackpot College".	California Serenade	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Frank Ryan, sports	News; Baseball Scores
6:00 News; talk	News; Music; Sport Com-	News Service	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:15 Bill Elliott, songs.	ment; talk	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30 Talk; Music	"Renfrew of the Mount-	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Political talk
6:45 **The World Today.**	ed"; dramatization	Better Business Drama.	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00 **People's Platform':**	"Message of Israel"	Frankie Masters' Orch.	Political talk	Talk; Dinner Music
7:15 **informal discussion**	"Message of Israel"	European news	Pancho and his Orch.	News Service
7:30 "Master Works of	Political talk	Yvette, songs	Political talk	"Let's Dance"
7:45 Music"	Glen Gray's Orchestra.	H. V. Kaltenborn, news	Political talk	"Jungle Jim"
8:00 "Marriage Club";	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	"Grand Ole Op'ry"	Political talk	Variety program
8:15 quiz program	Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	"Grand Ole Op'ry"	Eddie Duchin's Orch.	Political talk
8:30 "The Human Ad-	"Hollywood Tomorrow";	'Truth or Consequences';	"Nobody's Children";	Russian Choir
8:45 venture"; war news	variety program	quiz program	orphans' histories	"Sing Song Time"
9:00 "Your Hit Parade";	Will Hudson's Orchestra	National Barn Dance;	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	Will Hudson's Orchestra	Henry Burr; Hoosier	Dick Shelton's Orch.	cal Album"
9:30 Orchestra; soloists.	Political talk	Hot Shots; Glen Wel-	**American Choral Festi-**	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45 "Saturday Night	"On With the Dance"	lyn's Orchestra	**val: soloists; chorus;**	cal Album"
10:00 Serenade"	Francis E. Kelly, politi-	"Station E-Z-R-A":	orchestra; Alfred Wal-	News Service
10:15 **Sen. C. O. Andrews**	cal talk	comedy sketch	lenstein, conductor	Don Meredith's Orch.
10:30 **News of the War**	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	News Service	Julie Wintz's Orchestra
10:45 Talk; Weather	"Melody in the Night"	Bobby Byrne's Orchestra	Charlie Barnet's Orch.	Frankie Stan's Orchestra
11:00 News; Sports	News; sports; weather	News Service	Phil Levant's Orchestra	Wes Point's Cadets
11:15 News; "Swing Club"	Gene Krupa's Orchestra	Weather Service	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	The Streamliners
11:30 "Swing Club"	**Ray Heatherton's Orch.**	Ben Cutler's Orchestra.	Leo Reisman's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 "Swing Club"	Ray Heatherton's Orch.	Ben Cutler's Orchestra.	Arthur Warren's Orch.	News Service

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:15	WRUL	6.04mc

For Saturday, Sept. 14

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

(6.04mc-49.6m and 15.13mc-19.6m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.

7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., Washington news analyst.

7:15 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."

7:30 p. m.—Children's Period and Mail Bag.

(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

8:15 p. m.—Inter-American Good Will Program

10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

10:15 p. m.—"Music Hath Charms."

10:30 p. m.—"Wake Up, America"—Democracy in Action.

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Sept. 15 at 7.45 P. M.
Sept. 16 at 7.15 P. M.
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New Weather Service for N. E to Start Oct. 1

New England's new weather forecasting unit at East Boston Airport will be fully staffed and in operation Oct. 1, instead of Sept. 15, due to complex details of setting up the new office, C. F. Van Thullenar, meteorologist at the weather unit, said today.

Meanwhile, the equally new long-range forecasts which the Boston station has issued for New England during the past week and a half will be rearranged to give New Englanders their weather the first thing Tuesday and Friday mornings, or at least by luncheon time. At present, the forecasts, covering four to five days, are issued at night.

At that time, too, daily forecasts for New England are scheduled to begin at the Airport station, instead of issuing from Washington. The new forecasting unit will be open 24 hours a day, seven hours longer than the current working day of the weather station in the Federal Building in Boston.

Although long-range forecasts will be issued earlier, they will still originate in the weather unit at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, which is point of origin for all eight of the Nations' forecasting centers. Boston will be ninth. The bi-weekly, long-range forecasts are issued in general terms indicative of meteorological trends and are wholly advisory.

Other forecasting units operate in Washington, Jacksonville, Fla., New Orleans, Chicago, Kansas City, Mo., Albuquerque, N. M., Salt Lake City, Utah, and San Francisco. Heretofore, Boston and New England States have been served by Washington.

When the forecasting unit at the Airport gets into full swing, it will have a staff of 20 men, twice as many as are now employed, as well as the statistical division in the Federal Building.

Establishment of the unit will bring Boston and New England several new services, including its own airway forecasts. These are now distributed for this area from La Guardia Field in New York. This service, however, is not expected to begin for some weeks after Oct. 1, Mr. Van Thullenar said.

Complete operation of the unit is now dependent on the completion of arrangements for tying in Boston with other forecasting centers and weather stations on telegraph and teletype circuits.

Connecticut Head Of WPA Resigns

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—Resignation of Vincent J. Sullivan as Connecticut Administrator of the Work Projects Administration has been announced by Howard O. Hunter, Acting WPA Administrator.

Mr. Hunter said that Mr. Sullivan's resignation had no connection with an investigation into charges that labor or materials had been diverted to unauthorized projects in the State. Mr. Sullivan, who had been connected with the WPA five years, said he was resigning to accept an executive position in private industry.

Home, Suite Home

By a Staff Photographer

Homer T. Brown's new building on Concord Avenue, Cambridge

Three New Greater Boston Apartment Houses

Another newcomer ready for occupancy Oct. 1 at Gloucester and Beacon Streets

Harold C. Wiswall is agent for this new house in Wellesley Hills Square

To Live in a Flat and Like It Not So Difficult, Knowing How

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

To live in an apartment house and "like it" involves a special technique which anyone can learn even if the apartment dwelling is not the last word in modern building, according to Beatrice Oppenheim, author of a new book delving deeply into the joys and trials of city-bred families.

Instead of trying to move when things go wrong, as they sometimes do in buildings where the landlord is busy satisfying the whims and demands of many hundreds of individuals, Miss Oppenheim suggests a tactful approach to what may seem insurmountable problems.

Perhaps the family has decided to move because it is weary of storing things under the bed. Perhaps the clothes closets are too narrow, the kitchen cabinets inadequate and there is no storage room for blankets, bridge tables and other impedimenta accumulated through the years.

Families living under such cramped conditions are advised by the author not to move in these days of professional "clositeers." By clever planning and not too much expense, it is now possible to double and sometimes triple the efficiency of existing closet space, she explained.

More Closet Room

Where closets are too narrow and deep, resetting of the rods may help. An ordinary closet will do double duty by turning it into a double-decker. This is done in one way by installing separate rods for long and short garments. Bath robes and topcoats come under the heading of long garments, while jackets and blouses go on the lower rods.

Shelves in most closets are usually too deep. By removing a couple outside boards, more wall space is obtained for equipment like tennis rackets, golf clubs, and other things that are always getting lost in the back end of ill-planned, catch-all closets.

There are an amazing variety of effective space savers now available for closets such as door racks for umbrellas, racks for bridge tables, bridge chairs, shoes and hats. If the closet need seems acute, the linen closet can often be turned to storage by putting the linens in bureau drawers.

Unless the kitchen is new, it probably has shelves that are too wide apart. Half-depth shelves installed between the regular ones and racks for knives and other utensils add much to the utility of old-time kitchens. And if all these added space savers do not satisfy storage demands, there are portable "closidors" which fit snugly onto the backs of doors, manufactured for every conceivable need from bottle racks to serving shelves.

This equipment is so inexpensive for the service performed that even if the landlord declines to install them, the family can furnish its own.

Does summer heat heighten the urge to move for families living on top floors? Why not have the roof painted a light color or lay a load of white pebbles or crushed marble over the roof, if it is flat? These are excellent insulation and can be obtained perhaps through a co-operative arrangement with other top-floor families at no great expense, if the landlord is not agreeable to financing the project.

Awnings keep rooms much cooler, especially the exterior, Venetian-blind type which does not hold down hot air inside the awning pocket. If rooms on the sunny side of the building seem unusually hot, it may be that the windows are getting the reflected rays of the sun off the light-colored awnings on the floor beneath. Awnings should be dark colored.

The simplest kind of home-made air-conditioning reaps cooling effects, namely, close all windows in the daytime, open them at night with a fan to blow out the day's accumulated heat. There are portable machines for circulating and humidifying air, doing a very satisfactory job for an outlay of around $100.

Other Little Things

There are many other inexpensive jobs that can be done by the family without the landlord's help to make apartment house living more homelike and worthy of longer leases. For instance, the cracks that open between baseboard and floor when a building settles are a constant bane to housewives in dusting. Yet these can be fixed at very small cost by removing the molding at the bottom of the baseboard and nailing it back tightly against the floor. Moldings displaced by settling can be as easily reset.

Ugly fixtures can be removed and floor lamps substituted in typical modern style. Radiators can be covered or painted the color of the room instead of the usual aluminum or gold. Painted radiators are supposed to throw out 15 to 20 per cent more heat, anyway. Ugly moldings, door trim, Dutch shelvings can also be made to fade out of the immediate eye-view by painting them the same color as their backgrounds.

These suggestions are all quoted by Miss Oppenheim as helping the apartment house family to "get as much fun out of its home as the single home dweller." It is all a question of knowing what to do and how to do it at a minimum of expense, she states.

N. E. School Doors Open To Evacuees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EXETER, N. H.—The cream of the United States private educational institutions for boys, the preparatory schools of New England, have completed plans to receive at least 200 evacuees into their hallowed halls from old England within the next week, it was announced by Dr. Lewis Perry, principal of the 159-year-old Exeter Academy here.

Dr. Perry has stated that entrance examinations have been waived, tuition charges have been lowered or dropped and everything possible is being done to make the transition from the playing fields of Eton to the playing fields of the stars and stripes as friendly and informal as possible.

So far a total of seven New England institutions have signified their willingness to take English students in numbers from six to 25 with others soon to follow, according to Dr. Perry. These are Phillips Exeter, Phillips Academy at Andover, Groton, St. Marks, Milton, Deerfield, and Hotchkins in Lakeville, Conn.

"Give us three or four days and we will have all our emergency guests assigned to proper classes," Dr. Perry said.

The boys from abroad are expected to slip into the routine with ease, according to Dr. Perry who said that at Exeter they have as many as 11 countries represented in their normal student body.

Special plans are being laid at Phillips Academy these days to prepare its students for "special and perhaps dangerous emergencies," according to Dr. Claude M. Fuess, headmaster, whose institution will shelter some of the evacuees. "We need now to build up a sense of devotion to our own country and its ideals—not a blind, uncritical devotion, but a recognition of American principles and the contrast which they offer to Nazi Germany," he said.

Dr. Alfred E. Stearns, former headmaster of Phillips Andover, is in New York as the agent of the committee headed by Dr. Perry of Phillips Exeter and is making final arrangements for transportation of English students from the American homes where they have been harbored to the New England schools.

E. S. Wells Kerr, dean of Phillips Exeter, and Ezra Pike Rounds, director of admissions, are co-operating with Dr. Perry here, preliminary to a welcoming of the lads from Eton, Rugby, Harrow and other institutions overseas.

Parking Meters Nearer in Providence

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The Week in Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 13—The chances that this city's thousand-odd parking meters, now stored away in a warehouse, might return to their positions along the curbs in the downtown section were improved this week when the Providence Common Council approved a resolution calling for their return.

The resolution placed the Council "on record as favoring the re-establishment of parking meters, not only as a valuable aid to non-congestion of traffic, but as a source of revenue amounting approximately to $150,000 a year."

The violent opposition which greeted the meters when they first were put in use has all but disappeared. Plans now call for a city-wide referendum at the election in November on the parking meter question. Though a favorable referendum would not authorize return of the meters, it might influence the State Legislature which alone has the authority to decide the parking meter question.

The Providence Board of Police and Fire had the meters installed on a three-month trial basis at no cost to the city. A portion of the revenue was given to the city by the parking meter manufacturing company to be applied to the cost price should the city decide to make the purchase. At the end of the trial period the Board was convinced the trial was successful. Gradually more meters were purchased and installed and all were paid for entirely from revenues.

A year ago last spring the Supreme Court ruled the Board had installed the meters without proper authority. The meters were removed and stored away.

Even Mayor Changed Stand

Subsequent traffic jams, plus the loss of revenue for the city, convinced city officials and the bulk of the motorist public that the meters were worthwhile. A few weeks ago the Retail Trade Board urged that the meters be returned. Even Mayor John F. Collins, who fought against the meters when he was a candidate for office, now has switched to the other side.

Republicans in the Common Council, who opposed the meters when they were installed, were among the strongest supporters of the resolution acted upon this week.

What little opposition remains is mainly from owners of garages and parking lots.

The biggest argument raised by meter proponents is that the meters help solve traffic problems in the congested downtown and eliminate illegal overtime parking. Police officials admit it is physically impossible to check every parked automobile from the time it is left at the curb until it is driven away. The problem was simpler with the meters because the meter flag, clearly visible at some distance dropped automatically when the car had stood beyond the time limit.

When the meters first went into action, wails went up from motorists who objected to paying the five-cent fee for the privilege of parking.

But when the meters were removed, motorists wailed because they couldn't find spots to park. Parking conditions probably were no worse than they were before installation of the meters, but the sudden withdrawal of the meters brought the parking problem out into the open with a bang.

Reinstallation of the meters will mean considerable work. Each meter stands on a metal post which is sunk into the concrete of the sidewalk at the curb.

With a favorable referendum in November, the issue is expected to be placed before the Legislature early in the next session which begins in January.

Women Adopt Program

The Rhode Island League of Women Voters has adopted a four-point program which it will offer to the State Conventions of both major parties.

Two of the four points already have been carried out by the present administration of Gov. William H. Vanderbilt. They are for civil service and for a "pay-as-you-go" financial set up for the state.

The other two items call for permanent registration of voters and establishment of a separate juvenile court in the State. Both these items have been advocated before the Legislature for years, without success.

Somerville's Debt $48.46 Per Capita

Somerville's per capita debt, the exact amount it would cost each and every person to pay if it was paid in one day, was $48.46 as of Sept. 1, Frederick W. Hale, City Auditor of Somerville, said today.

He announced that among cities of comparative size only Fall River, Lowell, and Lawrence have a smaller funded debt, which are respectively $41.85, $40.67, and $31.74. The figures were given in connection with the proposal that an additional $200,000 be followed to meet welfare expenditures.

Jobless Aid Drops In Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A sharp reduction in the amount of benefits paid under the Rhode Island Unemployment Compensation Law in August as compared with July and also a substantial decline in the number of initial claims were reported by the Unemployment Compensation Board.

The amount paid out in benefits dropped from $860,375 to 91,407 persons in July to $604,396 to 62,135 persons in August. Initial claims dropped from 10,617 in July to 8,796 in August.

The employment offices of the Compensation Board succeeded in getting jobs for 791 in August, an increase of 65 over the previous month. Private employment absorbed 715 last month and 76 obtained jobs of a public character.

Red Cross War Fund $527,657.59 in Boston

The $20,000,000 war relief fund of the American Red Cross was over-subscribed by the public to the extent of almost $1,000,000, Chairman Norman H. Davis announces. Total receipts to date are given as $20,924,120 with additional sums being reported daily. The Boston Metropolitan Chapter's donation toward this total today amounted to $527,657.59.

Civil Service Extension Is Given Support

Extension of civil service rating to county employees was unanimously urged by 11 candidates for Suffolk County offices who replied to a questionnaire from the Boston League of Women Voters, it was learned today.

Eleven of the candidates for county offices answered the questionnaire; eleven did not. Those who answered were: Timothy W. Murphy and Frederick R. Sullivan, candidates for Sheriff; W. T. A. Fitzgerald and Maurice H. Sullivan, candidates for Register of Deeds; George Demeter, Timothy J. Murphy, Joseph Santosuosso, and Thomas A. Sullivan, candidates for Clerk of the Superior Civil Court; and William Michael Prendible, Howard V. Redgate, and Patrick J. Savage, candidates for Clerk of the Superior Criminal Court.

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Modern fireproof building, facing Public Garden. 11 rooms, 4 baths.

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255 Beacon Street
Corner Dartmouth Street
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256 Beacon Street
6 and 7 rooms, 3 baths. Sun in all bedrooms and fine view of the river from the living room and dining room. Very reasonable rent.

96 Bay State Road
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7 rooms, 1 bath. Elevator and resident janitor.

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Suites in new modern building, consisting of 3, 4 and 6 rooms; 1, 2 and 3 baths. Two elevators. All modern equipment and best of service. Resident janitor.

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Corner Exeter Street
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Corner Dartmouth Street
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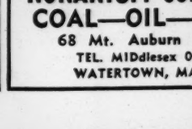

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MODERNIZE YOUR HOME HEATING

A Number of Good Foods are advertised in The Christian Science Monitor

Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	250,000
Previous day's sales	403,130
1940 volume to date	147,205,745
1939 volume to date	174,357,266

Steels Up But Stocks Mostly Without Trend

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—The stock market advanced a fraction today under the leadership of steels, but traders were made too timorous by the European situation to develop real trends.

The chief gains toward the final hour were less than a point and transactions were at a rate approximating only 250,000 shares.

The little strength shown was recorded primarily by U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, Douglas, United Aircraft, Sperry, American Telephone, Westinghouse, Allied Chemical, Great Northern preferred, Standard Oil of N. J., and American Smelting.

The apparent stand-off between England's defenses and the German air force led most operators to survey carefully the situation in the Mediterranean where, both London and Rome sources have predicted "a major development" is likely soon.

Backward in the curb were Aluminum Ltd., Consolidated manufacturing & Smelting, Humble Oil and Midvale. Pennsylvania Salt jumped more than 6 points on one transaction and other gainers included Draper Corporation and Wright Hargreaves.

The comparative steadiness of the London market, which could operate only about an hour because of air raiders, caused comment. Dealings there were unrestricted and only a few of the gilt-edged issues declined fractionally.

Bonds Jog Downward

The bond market tended downward today but there were enough issues posting plus signs to give the list a spotty appearance.

Changes either way were measured largely in fractions toward the end of the session.

A decisive exception to the main trend was Warren Bros. 6s, which jumped more than 2 points in comparatively heavy turnover. Demand followed news from Cuba of favorable legislative action on claims of that company.

In the foreign dollar list Czechoslovak 8s showed up with a loss of around 6 points. Italy 7s dipped around a point and Canada 4s tended downward.

U. S. Governments fluctuated narrowly while the market waited for announcement of anticipated federal financing plans.

Domestic corporates marked down included Phillips Petroleum 3s, Southern Pacific refunding 4s, Mobile & Ohio collateral 5s, North Western 4¾s of '49, Continental Oil 2¾s, Illinois Central 4¾s and Western Union 5s of '60.

Bank and Insurance Stocks

By the Associated Press

Bank Stocks

Div.	Bid	Asked
BkofAmNTS ($3) (2.40)	34¾	36¾
Bank of Man (.80a)	14½	16
Bank of N Y (11)	314	321
Banks Tr (2)	48	50
Bkly Tr (4)	68½	73
Cen Ban Bk&Tr (4)	87	90
Chase Nat (1.40)	28	29½
Chem Bk&Tr (1.80)	42½	44½
Commercial (8)	164	170
Cont Bk & Tr (.80)	12¾	14¼
Corn Ex Bk&T (3)	47½	48½
Empire Tr (3)	39½	42½
First Nat (Bost) (2)	92	94
First Natl (100)	1700	1740
Guaranty Tr (12)	258	263
Irving Tr (.60)	10½	11½
Manufact'r Tr (2)	32⅞	34½
Manufact'r Tr pf (2)	51¾	53¾
Natl City (1)	23½	25
N Y Trust (5)	100½	103½
Public (1½)	28¼	29¾
Title G&T	2¾	3¾

Insurance Company Stocks

Aetna Cas (4a)	117½	121½
Aetna Ins (1.60a)	45¾	47¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	27½	29
Am Equit (1)	17	18½
Am Ins Nwk (1⅛a)	12½	14
Am Re-Ins (1.60a)	44	46
Am Reserve (1e)	15¼	16¾
Am Surety (2½)	46¼	48¾
Automobile (1a)	35¾	37¾
Balt Amer (.20a)	6¾	7¾
Boston (16a)	598	618
Carolina (1.30)	28	29½
City of N Y (1.20)	20½	22
Conn Gen Lif (.80)	25¼	26¾
Contin Cas (1.20)	32¾	34¾
Fid & Dep (4a)	39	42
Firem's Nwk (.40)	8¾	10
Frank Fire (1a)	27¾	29¼
Gen Reinsur (1a)	38	40¼
Georg Home (1a)	23	26
Glens Falls (1.60)	40½	42½
Globe & Rep (1½)	9½	11½
Globe & Rut	9½	12½
Gt Amer Ins (1a)	25¼	26¾
Hanover (1.20)	24¾	26¼
Hartford Fire (2a)	81	84
Home Fire Sec	1¼	2¼
Home Ins (1.20a)	29½	31
Homestead (1)	17¾	19¼
Knickerbocker (½)	8	9
Lincoln Fire	1¾	2½
Maryland Cas	1½	2½
Mass Bond (3½)	59½	62
Natl Fire (4a)	83¾	85¾
Natl Liberty (.20a)	7¼	8¼
New Amst Cas (.80)	15¾	17
New Hampshire (1.60a)	43	45½
N Y Fire (.80)	14¾	16¾
Nor East Ins	27¾	30
Nor River (1)	23	24½
Phoenix (2a)	77½	81½
Prov Wash (1a)	33¾	35¾
Rep Ins Tex (1.20a)	25	26½
Revere(P)In(1.20a)	23¼	24¾
Rhode Island Ins	2½	4
St Paul Fire (8)	222	232
Springfield (4½a)	110½	113½
Sun Life (15)	240	290
Travelers (16)	407	417
U S Fid & G (1)	19½	20¾
U S Fire (2)	48¾	47¾
Westchester (1.20a)	30¾	32¾

a—also extra or extras e—declared or paid so far this year g—paid last year

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.
12 Noon, Sept. 13

Sterling:	Europe † Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Cables	$4.03¾	$4.03¾	$4.2397
Switz'l'd—franc	.2279	.2279	$
Italy—lira	.0505	.0505	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0075	.0075	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0925	.0925	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1950	.1950	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0048x	.0048x	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†‡	.2325	.2320	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0510	.0510	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2050
Peru—sol‡	.1600	.1600	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.3675	.3687	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2345	.2345	.8440
India—rupee	.3032	.3032	.6180
Java—florin	.5329x	.5329x	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2287	.2300	*
Shanghai—dol	.0537	.0562	*
Straits Stlmnts—dol	.4753	.4753	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8587	.8587	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2035x	.2035x	$

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, and Danish currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. xNominal.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	1	57	57	57	+ ½
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	Sep10
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	1	5	5	5	
27½	16¾	Adam-Millis(1)	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	Sep10
19½	12½	Addressog (.95e)	1	13	13	13	Sep12
58¼	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	4	40¼	40¼	40¼	— ½
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	½	½	½	Sep12
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	3	4¾	4½	4½	Sep12
1½	⅜	Alleghany Corp	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Sep11
14¾	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	2	15	14	14	Sep12
26½	15½	Alleg L Stl (¾e)	4	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅜
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (½e)	1	9	9	9	Sep11
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	5	152	151¾	152	+1
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	Sep 6
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	2	12½	12½	12½	Sep12
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	4	6½	6½	6½	
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	1	69¼	69¼	69¼	Sep 5
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (1e)	*1	32½	32½	32½	+ ¼
16	11	Alpha Cem(¾e)	1	13¼	13	13	Sep11
2⅜	1½	Amal Leather	3	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	10	10	10	A'g16
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	5	48	48	48	Sep12
21	12¾	Am Ag Ch (.90e)	*6	15¼	14¾	14¾	— ¼
75	41¾	Am Airlines	4	54½	54½	54½	
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	3	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
9⅜	5¼	Am Bosch	3	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	Sep12
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (1.10e)	5	35⅝	35¼	35⅝	+ ⅜
2¾	1⅞	Am Cable & R	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
116½	87	Am Can (4)	2	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	—1⅜
178½	164	Am Can pf (7)	3	178	178	178	Sep10
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	4	24⅜	24¼	24⅜	+ ¼
51¾	34	Am Car pf	2	42½	42½	42½	—1
23½	13½	Am Ch&C(1.20e)	3	18	18	18	— ⅛
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	3	105	105	105	Sep12
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	2	124½	124½	124½	— ½
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	3	6⅛	6¼	6¼	Sep 3
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	4	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	8	9¼	9	9	Sep 9
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	Sep 9
6⅜	3½	Am European	2	4½	4½	4½	A'g31
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
24¼	9¼	A&FP$6pf(.90k)	1	12½	12½	12½	— ¾
28¼	10¾	Am FP$7pf 1.05k	5	16	16	16	Sep11
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	1	3⅜	3⅝	3⅝	Sep12
50½	23	Am Haw SS(1a)	*1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
6⅜	3	Am Hide & Lea	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Sep12
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	3	27½	27½	27½	Sep11
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	2	52	51½	51½	Sep12
3⅞	1⅜	Am Ice	2	1¾	1¾	1¾	
35	18	Am Ice pf (1½e)	2	21¾	21¾	21¾	Sep12
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Sep12
13½	12½	Am In Ill (1) (n)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	— ¼
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	4	51	51	51	A'g13
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	5	14	13½	13½	+ ½
63	38	Am Loco pf (3k)	2	54½	54½	54½	+ ½
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	2	12¾	12⅝	12¾	+ ⅛
3⅝	1¾	Am M & Metal	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Sep 9
25	12¾	Am Metal (1¼e)	4	16¼	16	16	Sep12
121	90	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	92	92	92	A'g 23
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	6	3½	3½	3½	
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf (4½k)	1	50¾	50¾	50¾	+ ⅛
54	28¼	APL $5 pf (3¾k)	1	43½	43½	43½	Sep12
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad&S(.15e)	79	7⅜	7	7¼	+ ¼
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	7	11	10⅞	11	
12¾	6⅞	Am Saf R (.80)	2	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	6	38	37½	38	+ ½
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	138½	138½	138½	Sep 4
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	3	57	56¾	57	Sep 5
33⅜	19½	Am Stl F (¾e)	7	21¼	20¾	21¼	— ⅛
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (½e)	3	11½	11½	11½	— ½
17¼	11	Am Stove (¾e)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Sep12
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	1	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
93	70½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	74	74	74	Sep12
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	1	14	14	14	Sep12
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	*5	160⅞	160½	160⅞	+ ⅝
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	1	74½	74½	74½	Sep12
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	7	77½	75	75½	— ¼
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	2	150½	150	150½	Sep 4
53¼	25⅜	Am Type Fdrs	2	33⅜	31½	33½	Sep12
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	1	83¼	83¼	83¼	+ ¼
101½	83⅛	Am W W 1 pf (6)	3	97½	95¾	97½	Sep 6
19	6	Am Woolen	2	8½	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	1	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	6	5½	5¾	5½	
45½	35	Am Z p pf (3¾k)	1	45½	45½	45½	Sep 6
32	18	Anaconda (1¼e)	52	21	20½	20¾	+ ¼
41¼	20	Anacon WC(¼e)	1	29	29	29	Sep 6
22⅝	12½	Anchor H ((.30e)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Sep12
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	2	10	10	10	Sep 9
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	2	2½	2⅜	2½	A'g 30
35½	23	Arch-D-M(1.05e)	1	29	29	29	Sep12
110½	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	105	105	105	Sep11
7⅜	4	Armour Ill	9	4⅜	4½	4½	
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	1	41¾	41¾	41¾	Sep12
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	66	66	66	Apr20
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (¾e)	3	33½	32½	32½	Sep12
11	6⅛	Arnold C (⅝e)	2	8⅜	8¼	8¼	Sep 9
9½	3⅜	Artloom Corp	2	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Sep 4
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ¼
80	65	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	68	68	68	Sep11
85	49½	As DG2pf(13¾k)	1	70	70	70	Sep12
45	29½	Associates In (2)	1	34	34	34	A'g 29
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	12	16⅛	15⅝	15¾	
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	1	52	52	52	+ ¼
23½	9⅜	Atl Coast Line	8	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	+ ⅜
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	3	10⅛	10	10	Sep12
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	14	14	14	Sep11
27½	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	9	21¾	21½	21½	+ ¼
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	107½	107½	107½	Sep10
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	47½	47½	47½	Sep12
80½	57	Atlas Pow(2¼e)	1	64	64	64	Sep12
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	3	6	5½	5½	Sep 9
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2¼	2¼	2½	Sep12
6⅜	4	Aviation Corp	6	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	

B

19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	15	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	8	4	3¾	3¾	— ¼
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	1	5	5	5	
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	2	10¼	10	10	Sep12
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	2	10⅜	10¼	10¼	Sep11
9	4	Barker Bros	1	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.45e)	2	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅜
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (¾e)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Sep12
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	2	25	25	25	Sep11
112½	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	114	114	Sep 6
7¼	3¼	Beld-Hem (.60e)	1	8½	8½	8½	Sep 5
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av(1¾e)	4	30	29½	30	+ ⅜
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (1.35e)	*3	20⅜	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
56¾	48⅛	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	A'g 17
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	29	29	29	—1
89¾	63½	Beth Steel(3½e)	29	77½	76	76	— ⅝
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	122½	122	122	Sep12
34½	14	Bigelow-S (2e)	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	Sep12
22½	15	Black & Dk (1a)	2	18¾	18	18	Sep11
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox(½e)	3	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (¾e)	1	18	18	18	Sep 5
28⅜	12⅝	Boeing Airplane	18	15⅝	15½	15¼	— ⅛
19⅜	9¾	Bohn A & B (1e)	1	26	26	26	+ ½
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	5	24½	24¼	24½	A'g 11
24¼	17	Borden Co (.90e)	9	19⅜	18⅞	19¼	+ ¼
25⅞	12⅝	Borg-War (¾e)	6	17¼	17	17¼	
2⅜	1	Boston & Maine	1	1½	1½	1½	Sep 9
31¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	3	34⅞	34½	34⅞	— ⅛
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
13¾	8	Bridgeport (¼e)	7	10⅛	10	10	Sep12
23¾	13¼	Briggs M'g(1½e)	12	21¼	20⅝	21⅛	+ ⅜
39⅜	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	34	34	34	+ ¾
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	44	44	44	Sep10
37⅜	11½	Bkly & Q Trans	3	35⅝	35⅜	35⅝	
24¾	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	8	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
1148⅝	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	2	1145⅛	1145⅛	1145⅛	A'g 13
25½	13¼	Bkly Un G (¾e)	2	16	16	16	Sep12
37½	27	Brown Sh (2)	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅜
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (1¾e)	2	22	21½	21½	Sep12
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	1	4	4	4	+ ⅛
6¼	3½	Budd Wh (.20e)	3	5¼	5	5	Sep12
33¾	20	Bullard Co(1¼e)	2	31½	31	31	+ ¼
33	17⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ⅜
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	Sep10
12½	7½	Burr Add (.30e)	1	8	7¾	8	+ ¼
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	6	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	Sep12
7⅝	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	2	5	5	5	
23¼	17½	But Bros pf(1½)	2	19¼	19¼	19¼	Sep 6
5	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	2	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM) Co	2	8	8	8	Sep12
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	2	11½	11½	11½	Sep11

C

26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	3	17⅜	17	17	Sep10
52½	50½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	50⅞	50⅛	50⅛	Jul 25
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1½	1½	1⅜	Sep12
8⅛	4⅜	Cal & Hecla(¾e)	2	6	6	6	
19½	11	Campb Wy(.90e)	1	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
23½	11¾	Canada Dry	3	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅜
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
40½	29½	Cannon M (1½e)	1	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	— ⅛
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Sep 6
33¾	22⅛	Carpent (2¼e)	1	31	31	31	Sep 9
3⅛	2	Car & Gen (.10e)	5	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Sep12
75	39¼	Case (JI) Co	2	50¼	50	50	— ½
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	9	46⅜	45¾	46	Sep12
35½	20	Celanese (1¼a)	10	28	27¾	28	— ⅜
12½	5	Celotex Corp	3	6⅜	6⅛	6½	— ¼
26¼	17	Cent Aguir (1½)	3	18¾	18¾	18¾	Sep11
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	2	2	2	2	
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	2	3½	3½	3½	Sep 9
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	Sep11
6	2¾	Century Rib M	5	2¾	2¾	2¾	Sep12
41½	22½	Cerro de P (3e)	3	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	3	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	Sep11
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	2	20½	20½	20½	Sep11
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.65e)	3	22½	22½	22½	Sep12
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	3	16⅞	16½	16⅞	Sep 4
42⅜	30½	Ches & O (2½e)	22	39⅜	38¾	39⅜	+ ⅜
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	96	96	96	Sep 6
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	6	4⅜	4¼	4¼	Sep12
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	Sep12
2½	¾	Chi Great W pf	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	Sep11
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	2	8½	8½	8½	Sep10
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	4	¼	¼	¼	
14⅜	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	2	10⅜	10½	10½	Sep12
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	32½	32½	32½	Sep 6
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	3	45	44½	44½	Sep 9
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
⅝	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Sep 3
¾	¼	C R I & P 7% pf	1	½	½	½	Sep 5
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	9½	9½	9½	Sep 6
16½	9	Chickasha Cot	2	10⅞	10¾	10⅞	Sep12
6⅝	1⅝	Childs Co	2	2½	2½	2½	
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (3¾e)	26	75¾	74⅜	75½	+ ¼
14¼	9½	City I & F (.90e)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Sep12
4¼	2	City Stores	2	3	3	3	
40¼	24	Clark Eq (2e)	2	32	32	32	—1
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (1.20e)	6	33	32¼	32¼	Sep12
41½	25½	Climax M (1.20)	2	28¾	28⅝	28¾	+ ⅛
45½	25½	Cluett P (1½e)	4	35	33	33	Sep11
131	99½	Coca-Cola (2¼e)	1	107	107	107	— ½
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	60	60	60	Sep10
20	10½	Colgate P (⅓)	2	11	11	11	
101½	94	Colg-P pf (4¼)	1	101¼	101¼	101¼	+ ¼
35½	16½	Collins&A (2½e)	2	23	22¾	23	
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	2	17¾	17½	17¾	— ¼
26⅜	16	Col Br A (1.35e)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	+ ½
26¼	16	Col Br B (1.35e)	1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
7½	4¼	Col G&E (.20e)	21	5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	82½	82½	82½	—1
8½	3½	Colum Pict	1	5	5	5	Sep 9
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	1	20½	20½	20½	+ ½
98¾	71	Col Carb (3e)	2	79¾	78	79¾	Sep 5
48	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	5	31¼	31	31¼	— ⅛
108½	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	2	100	99⅝	100	Sep11
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	2	38	38	38	+ ⅜
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	104½	104½	104½	Sep11
16⅝	8	Com'th Solvents	5	9¾	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
13¼	¾	Com'th & South	4	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	
73¼	42	Com&Sou pf (3)	4	57⅝	57⅛	57¼	—1
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	36	30⅝	30⅜	30⅝	— ¼
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	— ¼
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ¼
13¼	8	Congress Cig

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Exports Via Eastern Ports Rise 88 P. C.

WASHINGTON (AP) — Export traffic through Atlantic and Gulf ports last month was 88 per cent greater than that of August, 1939, the Association of American Railroads reported.

Export freight, other than grain, unloaded at these ports totaled 51,334 cars in August, 1940. In the same month last year, there were 27,278 cars. In July, 1940, the ports handled 46,554 cars.

Grain traffic for export amounted to 1,472 cars, an eight per cent decrease from August, 1939.

At the port of New York, the Association reported, unloadings for literage last month averaged 65 cars daily, 57 cars less than the daily average in June. This also was slightly less than the July average, but higher than the average daily unloadings for the first five months of 1940.

It said about 28 per cent of the railroads' storage space at the Port of New York was being utilized.

The August export freight, other than grain, at other ports, together with the percentage of increase from August, 1939, included:

Boston, 1,670 cars, 156 per cent; Baltimore, 7,142, 304 per cent; Hampton Roads, 3,060, 70 per cent; Mobile, 1,294, 19 per cent; New Orleans, 3,748, 68 per cent.

Export freight unloadings at other ports for August, 1940, and August, 1939, other than grain, included:

Searsport, Maine, 156 and 41 cars; Portland, Maine, 275 and 222; Providence, R. I., none and 107; Wilmington, N. C., 172 and 97; Charleston, 126 and 450; Savannah, 829 and 1,534; Jacksonville, 385 and 152; Port Everglades, Fla., 240 and 37; Miami, 29 and 18; Tampa, 984 and 1,108; Pensacola, 31 and 426; Gulfport, Miss., none and 177; Lake Charles, La., 227 and 357.

Grain unloadings for export totaled 100 cars at Boston. In August, 1939, there were only three. New York had 391 in August, 1940, and 134 in the same month, 1939. Baltimore was up from 84 to 167, while Hampton Roads dropped from 88 to 60. The Gulf Ports' unloadings of export grain declined from 1,300 to approximately 600.

London Market Firm In Hour's Trading

LONDON, Sept. 13 (AP)—Air raids cut trading time in the stock market today to about one hour, but quotations were steadily maintained.

Inter-office dealings in British Government bonds continued even during the bombing attacks. Prices ended mostly at unchanged levels. The 3s of '54-'58, however, dipped 1/8 point.

Leaders in the iron and steel groups changed hands at overnight levels. Most other industrials also hovered near the previous close.

Interest elsewhere was severely restricted although brokers seemed pleased with the absence of pressure in the face of shortened trade and intensive bombardments.

August Cottonseed Crushings Slump

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Census Bureau reported that cottonseed crushed during August totaled 77,217 tons, compared with 155,299 tons in August last year.

Cottonseed on hand at mills Aug. 31 totaled 86,249 tons, compared with 198,333 tons a year ago.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 2½s 53-49	105.27	105.27	105.27
2 2½s 54-51	107.23	107.23	107.23
3 2⅞s 60-55	108.9	108.7	108.7
3 2½s 65-60	107.1	107.1	107.1

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s 49-44	107.18	107.18	107.18

New York City Bond

21 3s 80	95⅞	95¾	95⅞

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
4 Abitibi P&P 5s 53	39¼	38½	39¼
1 Adams Exp 4½s 46 st	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
3 Alb P W 6s 48 ww	50	50	50
97 Alleghany cv 5s 44	92	91¾	91¾
10 Alleghany cv 5s 49	75¼	74¾	75¼
5 Alleghany 5s 50 st	47½	47½	47½
2 Allied Strs 4½s 51	98	98	98
2 Allis Chalm cv 4s 52	108½	108½	108½
15 Am&For P 5s 2030	48½	48	48
12 Am T&T 5½s 43	105½	105½	105½
5 Am T& 3¼s 66	109⅜	109⅛	109⅛
2 Am T&T 3¼s 61	109½	109½	109½
5 AnacondaCop 4½s'50	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 AnnArbor 4s '95	42	42	42
1 ArmDel 4s '57	102⅝	102⅜	102⅝
1 ArmDel 4s '55	102⅞	102⅝	102⅞
23 AT&SF 4s '95	105¾	105⅛	105⅝
3 AT&SF 4½s '48	103⅝	103⅜	103⅜
3 ACLine 4½s '64	52	52	52
1 ACLine 5s '45	67	67	67
3 Atl&Dan 1st 4s '48	34	34	34
5 Atl Ren 3s '53	107½	107½	107½
18 B&O '95 st A	30⅜	30¼	30¼
1 B&O '95 st C	33⅜	33⅝	33⅜
7 B&O 2000 st D	30½	30⅛	30⅜
7 B&O '96 st F	30½	30	30½
10 B&O cv '60 st	13	12⅞	13
3 B&O 4s '48	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛
1 B&O Ref&GWV4s'51st	56½	56½	56½
1 B&OSW '50 st	45	45	45
1 Bang&Aroo cn 4s '51	60	60	60
4 BellTPa 5s '48 B	114¼	114⅛	114⅛
2 Beth Stl 3s '60	102¾	102⅝	102⅝
1 Bost&Me 5s '67	69⅜	69⅜	69⅜
4 Bost&Me 4s '60	68⅜	68⅛	68⅜
12 Bost&Me 4½s '70	17½	17¼	17½
3 Bkly Edis 3¼s '66	109½	109½	109½
2 Buf Gen El 4½s '81	111½	111½	111½
2 Buf R&P 5s '57	39¼	39	39
5 Bush T Bldg 5s '60	58	58	58
1 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly	94	94	94
5 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	94½	94½	94½
5 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	92⅝	92¼	92¼
4 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	92½	92½	92½
4 Can Pac 5s 54	74	74	74
2 Can Pac 4½s 60	65	65	65
1 Can Pac 4s perp	53¼	53¼	53¼
2 Caro C & O 6s 52			
107 13-32	107 13-32	107 13-32	
1 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	77	77	77
16 Ceen Pac 5s 60	43⅜	43	43
2 ChampP&Fl38|43⅝s50	103½	103½	103½
2 Certain-td 5½s 48	76½	76⅛	76⅛
1 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	63	63	63
7 C & O 3½s 96 D	101⅜	101¼	101¼
2 C&O rfg 3½s 96E	101⅜	101¼	101¼
11 Chi & Alton 3s 49	12	12	12
5 Chi&Q rfg 5s 71 A	82	82	82
5 CB&Q gen 4s 58	84⅝	84⅝	84⅝
5 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	97½	97½	97½
1 Chic Gt West 4s 59	27	27	27
3 Chi & L 6s 66	7¼	7¼	7¼
6 Chi & L 5s 66	7½	7½	7½
10 CMSP & Pac 5s 75	5¾	5¾	5¾
1 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1 CM&SP 4½s 89C	24¼	24¼	24¼
5 Chi&NW 6½s 36	18	18	18
62 Chi&NW rfg 5s2037	10½	10½	10½
3 Chi & NW 4¾s 87	16	16	16
38 Chi & NW cv 4¾s '49	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
5 Chi & NW 4½s 2037 C	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
25 C R I & P rfg 4s '34	6¼	6¼	6¼
6 Chi Un Sta 2¾s '63	100⅝	100½	100⅝
2 Chi & W Ind 4½s '62	91½	91½	91½
10 Chi & W Ind 4s '52	90½	90½	90½
5 Chic,Okl & G 5s '52	11	11	11
4 CCC&StL 4½s'77	51	51	51
4 Clev Un Ter 5½s '72	85	84¼	84¼
8 Clev Un Ter 5s '73	74⅝	74½	74⅝
8 Clev Un Ter 4½s '77 C	68	67⅝	68
7 Colmbia G 5s '52 May	105¼	105	105
26 Comwlth Ed cv 3½s'58	121¼	121	121
4 Con Edis 3½s '58	108½	108½	108½
3 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜
12 Consum Pow 3½s '70	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
4 Consum Pow 3¼s '69	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞
1 Consum Pow 3¼s '66	108¼	108¼	108¼
14 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	105½	105	105
3 Crucible Stl 4½s '48	104½	104½	104½
3 Dayton P&L 3s '70	105½	105½	105½
2 Del&Hud rfg 4s '43	50½	50¼	50¼
5 DeRR 4s '36	7¼	7¼	7¼
2 Det Ed 4½s '61	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Det Ed 4s '65	109½	109½	109½
8 Det Ed 3½s '66	112	111¾	112
1 Duluth SS&A 5s '37	19	19	19
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
2 Elec Auto L cv 4s'52	107½	107½	107½
1 Elgin Joliet&E 3¼s '70	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
37 Erie rfg 5s '67	14	13⅞	14
5 Erie rfg 5s '75	14	14	14
6 Erie gen lien 4s '96	28¼	28¼	28¼
11 Erie cv 4s '53 B	23	23	23½
10 Erie Gene 6s '57	78	78	78
4 FirestoneT&R 3½s'48	105½	105½	105½
10 Fla E Cst 5s '74	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜
5 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	76¾	76½	76¾
4 Goodrich 4¼s '56	104½	104½	104½
5 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	103¼	103¼	103¼
5 Gt Nor 5s '73	96¼	96¼	96¼
11 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	88	88	88
3 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s'61	106¾	106¾	106¾
17 Gt Nor 4s'46 G	102¾	102¾	102¾
10 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	93½	93½	93½
1 Gt Nor 4s'47 I	80	80	80
4 Gulf St Stl 4½s'61	104¼	104⅛	104¼
2 Hocky V 4½s'99	123¼	123	123
3 Houst'nOilTex 4¼s'54	100½	100	100
2 Hud & Man rfg 5s'57	44½	44½	44½
2 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	12½	12⅜	12½
10 Ill Cen 4s'53	42⅜	42	42⅜
2 Ill Cen 4¾s'6	40¼	40¼	40¼
1 Ill Cen 5s'55	53¼	53¼	53¼
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63 A	45	45	45
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	41½	41½	41½
1 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	105¾	105¾	105¾
8 Inland Stl 3s'61	106	106	106
6 Interb R Tr rfg 5s'66	80¾	80¾	80¾
5 Int Grt Nor aj 6s'52	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	8½	8½	8½
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	50½	50½	50½
3 Int Paper 6s'55	102	102	102
1 Int Paper 5s'47	102	102	102
6 Int T&T 5½s'52	28¼	28	28
5 Int T&T 5s'55	31	31	31
3 Iowa Cen rfg 4s'51	1	1	1
4 K C South 5s'50	65⅝	65½	65⅝
2 Koppers Co 4s 51	105	105	105
23 Lac Gas 5½s 53	58½	57¾	58½
5 Lac Gas 5½s 60	58½	57¾	58½
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	30¼	30¼	30¼
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 64 st	30¼	30¼	30¼
2 Leh Val TTerm5s54	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞
1 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	19	19	19

Dow-Jones Averages

	30 Ind	20 Rails	15 Util
Today's close*	127.94	27.71	21.72
Net change	—.07	—.09	—.16
Previous close	127.87	27.62	21.88
1940 high	152.80	32.67	26.45
1940 low	111.84	22.14	18.03

*Preliminary.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
2 Leh Val 4½s 2003	17½	17½	17½
2 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	16½	16¼	16½
5 Loews 3½s 46	103½	103½	103½
2 Louisia&Ark 5s '69	83⅜	83¼	83¼
5 Louis&N 4s B '60	105	105	105
4 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝
1 Louis&N 3½s A '50	103½	103½	103½
2 Lou&N So Jt M 4s '52	84½	84½	84½
7 Maine Cen 4s '45	78	77⅞	78
1 MarketStRy7s '40	76	76	76
8 McKess&Rob 5½s '50	96	95	95
5 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	104½	104¼	104¼
1 Mo-Ill 5s '59	80	80	80
5 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	24	24	24
1 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
1 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	16½	16½	16½
14 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	16¼	16¼	16¼
1 MoPac5s '81 I	16¼	16¼	16¼
5 Mob&Oh 5s '38 ct	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞
8 Mob&O 4½s '77 ct	34¾	34¾	34¾
2 Mohawk & Mal 4s '91	53	53	53
15 Mont Pow 3¾s 66	102¼	102	102¼
Nat Dairy 3¾s 51	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
21 Nat Distill 3½s 49	103¼	103	103¼
1 New Eng T&T5s52	127	127	127
1 NEngT&T 4½s61B	127	127	127
5 NO Tex&M 5½s54	34	34	34
20 NYC rfg 5s 2013	59¼	59	59
36 NYC 4½s 2013 A	53	52½	52¾
9 NYC 3¾s 46	83	82⅞	82⅞
36 NYC cv 52	59½	59	59½
4 NYC & HR 4s 42	94⅞	94⅞	94⅞
4 NYC&HR 3½s 98	82⅞	82⅞	82⅞
5 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	55	55	55
2 NYCh&StL 6s 41	81	80¾	81
22 NYCh&StL 5½s 74A	66¾	66¼	66⅜
26 NY Ch & StL 4½s278	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
1 NY Ch&StL 4s 46	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
4 NY Steam 3½s '63	107¼	107¼	107¼
1 Norf & W 4s '96	124	124	124
3 Nor Am Co 4s '59	106¾	106⅝	106⅝
2 Nor Am Co 3¾s '54	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
33 Nor Pac 6s 2047	64	63¼	63⅞
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	49¾	49¾	49¾
15 Nor Pac 4s '97	68	67⅞	68
8 Nor Pac 3s 2047	44	43⅜	43⅜
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109½	109½	109½
1 Ohio Ed 4s '65	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
1 Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s '46	115¾	115¾	115¾
6 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	105¾	105⅜	105¾
6 Otis Steel 4½s '62 A	70½	70	70
2 Pacif Cst 1st 5s '46	58	58	58
1 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112½	112½	112½
5 Pen P&Lt 4½s 74	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Pen RR gen 5s 68	108½	108½	108½
1 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	120	120	120
4 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	103	102½	102⅝
25 Pen RR 4½s deb 70	89½	89	89
4 Pen RR gen 4¼s 81	98¼	98	98¼
5 Pen RR 4s 48 st	113⅛	113	113
5 Peo GL&cC Chi 6s 43	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
5 Peo GL&C Chi 5s 47	117	117	117
3 Pere Marq 5s 56	70½	69½	69½
13 Phelps Dodge 3½s 52	109¼	109¼	109¼
2 Phila Co 5s 67	106¼	106¼	106¼
14 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	3	3	3
25 Phillips Pet 3s 48	104	103	104
3 PCC & St L 4½s 77	100	100	100
1 Pitt&WVa 4½s '60C	54½	54½	54½
5 Porti Gen E 4½s'60	72¼	71¾	71¾
2 Por Ri A Tob 6s '42st	98	97¾	98
2 Purity Bak 5s '48	104½	104½	104½
5 Ready 4½s '97A	69	68¾	69
1 Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	56	56	56
1 Rem Rand 4¼s '56ww	99¾	99¾	99¾
39 Republic Steel 4½s'61	100¼	99⅞	100
11 Republic Steel 4½s'56	100½	100⅜	100½
1 Saguenay Pow 4¼s'66	86	86	86
5 Shell Un 2¼s'54	90⅞	90¾	90¾
5 Skelly Oil 3½s'51	101¼	101¼	101¼
4 So Bell T&T 3s'79	106	106	106
7 So Cal Gas 4½s'61	105	104¾	104¾
1 So Cal Gas 4s'65	107½	107½	107½
1 So Col Pow 6s'47	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
6 Sou Nat Gas 4½s'51	106½	106½	106½
7 Sou Pac 4½s'68	41	41	41
16 Sou Pac 4½s'81	40⅜	40¼	40⅜
33 So Pac 4½s'69	40¼	39¾	40⅛
25 So Pac rfg 4s'55	55½	55	55⅛
8 So Pac 3¾s'46	49½	49¼	49¼
20 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	46¼	45¾	45¾
8 So Pac 3¾s'46	49½	49¼	49¼
10 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	46¼	45¾	45¾
2 South Ry 5s'56	79⅞	79¼	79¼
1 South Ry gen 6s'56	75	75	75
7 South Ry cn 5s'94	88¾	88¾	88¾
10 South Ry gen 4s'56	55¼	55	55
2 Stand Oil N J 3s'61	105	105	105
1 Studebaker cv 6s'45	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛
6 Swift & Co 3¼s'50	105⅞	105¼	105¼
3 T RR A St L 4s'53	110	110	110
1 Texark&FtSm 5½s'50	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜
35 Tex Corp 3s'65	104	103⅞	104
9 Tex & Pac 5s'79 C	65¼	64¾	64¾
6 Tex & Pac 5s'80 D	65	65	65
49 Third Ave aj 5s'60	20¼	19¾	20
3 Third Ave 4s'60	57	56⅞	57
4 Union Oil Cal 6s'42	109¼	109 7-32	109¼
1 Un Pac 1st 4s'47	113¼	113⅛	113¼
1 Un Pac 3½s'80	102½	102⅜	102½
1 Utah Lt&Trac 5s 44	102¼	102¼	102¼
11 Utah P&L 5s 44	102½	102	102½
2 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	108½	108½	108½
2 Wabash rfg 4½s'75	51¼	50¾	50¾
5 Wabash 1st 5s 39	40½	40¾	40½
1 Wabash 4½s 78C	5	5	5
3 Walker H 4¼s 45	104¼	104	104½
1 Walwth 6s 55	83¾	83¾	83¾
5 Walwth 6s 58	68⅝	68⅝	68⅝
79 Warren Bros 6s 41	46½	43¾	44
17 Westn Md 4s 52	86	86	86
20 Westn Pac 1st 4s	13¼	13¼	13¼
6 Western Un 5s 50	70½	70	70
3 Western Un 5s 60	68⅜	68	68
3 Western Un 4½s 50	66	65½	65½
62 Wheel Stl 4½s 66A	102¼	102¼	102¼
14 Wilson&Co cv 3¾s 47	100¼	100¼	100¼
2 Wis Cen 4s 49	24¼	24¼	24¼
2 Wis Cen 4s S&D 36	73¾	73¾	73¾
1 Wisc El Pow 3½s 68	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Youngst S&T 4s 61	106	106	106
5 Youngs S&T cv 4s 48	104½	104½	104½

Foreign Bonds

1 Agr M Bk Col 6s 48	20⅝	20⅝	20⅝
8 Argentine 4s 72 Feb	63½	63½	63½
1 Argentine 4s 72 Ap	63	63	63
1 Argentine 4½s 48	80	80	80
11 Argentine 4½s 71	69¾	69⅝	69¾
1 Australia 5s 55	53	53	53
2 Bavaria 6½s 45	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
1 Berl City El 6½s '51	14½	14½	14½
5 Berl City El 6s '55	14½	14½	14½
3 Brazil 8s '41	14	14	14
1 Buen A 4½s '77	47½	47½	47½
1 Buen A 4½s Aug '76	47¾	47¾	47¾
1 Buen A 4½s Apr '75	48⅛	48⅛	48½
1 Buen A 4½s '75	54	54	54
18 Canada 5s '52	99¼	99	99
5 Canada 4s '60	91½	91½	91½
10 Canada 3s '68	80¼	79¾	79¾
18 Canada 2¾s '44	93	93	93
1 Chile 6s '60 asd	11	11	11
1 Chile 6s '63 asd	11	11	11
2 Copenhag 5s '52	24	24	24
2 Copenhag 4½s '53	23½	23	23
2 Czecho 8s '51	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
5 Dom 2nd 5½s '40	71	71	71
5 GerCAgrBk6s'40Jul	15	15	15
1 GerCAgBk6s '60 Oct	15½	15½	15½
1 GerGov 5½s '65	15½	15½	15½
1 Ger Gov 7s '49	19½	19½	19½
1 GtConElPJap6½s'50	85½	85½	85½
1 Greek 6s '68	11	11	11
2 Ital Pub Utl 7s '52	29¾	29¾	29¾
16 Italy 7s 1951	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛
12 Japan 5½s'65	60	59	60
3 Mendoza (Prov) 4s '54	67	67	67
3 Milan City 6½s 52	30½	30½	30½
4 Norway 4½s 56	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
2 Nuremberg 6s 52	12	12	12
18 Orient Dev 6s 53	57½	56¾	57½
2 Panama 5s 63 A	60	60	60
7 Panama 5s63A st asd	54½	54	54½
6 Pernambuco 7s 47	6¼	6¼	6¼
1 Queensld 7s 41	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
1 Rio de Jan 8s 46	7¼	7¼	7¼
1 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
1 Rome 6½s 52	33¼	33¼	33¼
1 Sante Fe (Prov)4s 64	58	58	58
1 Sao Paulo St 7s 56	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
4 Sao Paulo St 6s 68	10¾	10¾	10¾
6 Tokyo City 5½s'61	54	54	54
3 Yokohama 6s'61	57½	57¼	57½

Total today, 2,214,000; previous day, 4,289,700; week ago, 5,983,400; year ago, 9,359,850; two years ago, 4,512,200; Jan. 1 to date, 1,072,639,175; year ago, 1,392,973,225; two years ago, 1,228,605,005.

xin—Ex-interest. et—Certificates.

U. S. Department Is Studying Jump In Retail Meat Prices

WASHINGTON (AP) — Reporting a "quite large" increase in retail beef prices recently, D. E. Montgomery, consumers' counsel for the Agriculture Department, said today that an early spell of cool weather which whetted appetites for meat appeared partly responsible.

Another factor which may have increased demand and thus tended to raise prices, he said, was an apparent rise in consumer income.

Mr. Montgomery is studying the situation in co-operation with the National Defense Commission, which has received complaints against meat price increases in various parts of the country. A report is to be made within the next 10 days to Miss Harriet Elliott, member of the Commission, who will in turn advise the Commission.

At this time of the year, the Agriculture Department official told reporters, there usually is a rise in retail beef prices, especially in better cuts. This year the increase has been "quite large," he added, some of the reports indicating prices nearly as high as at the same time in 1937.

No Corn Marketing Quotas This Year

WASHINGTON (AP) — Secretary Wickard, noting that the estimated total corn supply was below the quota level, announced no steps would be taken to establish corn marketing quotas this year.

Such quotas under the Agriculture Adjustment Act are in effect for cotton and tobacco, but none ever has been established for corn.

Mr. Wickard said crop and carry-over estimates indicated a total supply of 2,897,000,000 bushels for the 1940-41 marketing year.

The 1940 marketing quota level, he said, had been determined as 2,930,000,000 bushels. A supply above this level would have required the holding of a referendum among farmers on whether they wanted quotas imposed to limit their production for next year.

Mid-West Refineries Preferred Stock Is Offered to Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—An issue of 35,000 shares of Mid-West Refineries, Inc. $1.50 dividend cumulative convertible preferred stock is being offered to the public at $25 per share by an underwriting group headed by J. G. White & Co., Inc.

Net proceeds to the company, after deduction of estimated expenses, will amount to $718,750 of which $332,061 will be used to repay certain obligations of Imperial Refining Company, which company has merged into Mid-West Refineries, Inc. The balance of $383,689 is to be used to provide additional working capital from which will be reserved amounts to pay for completion of a reforming unit at the company's Alma plant, estimated to cost $70,117, and for a cracking unit at Imperial's plant No. 2, estimated to cost $273,491.

Each share of the new preferred is convertible into five shares of common stock of the company subject to customary provisions protecting against dilution. The preferred is also subject to redemption at any time upon 30 days notice at $26.50 per share, plus accumulated dividends.

Upon completion of the present financing the outstanding capitalization of Mid-West will comprise 35,000 shares of $1.50 dividend cumulative convertible preferred stock, and 535,000 shares of common stock. In addition, 175,000 shares of common stock are being reserved for the conversion of the preferred stock. The company will have no funded debt other than land contract totaling $7,500 payable $2,500 on May 1 of 1941 through 1943, with interest at 6 per cent per annum, which is not subject to prepayment.

Other members of the underwriting group are: Bond & Goodwin, Inc., Baker, Simonds & Co., Kirchofer & Arnold, Inc., McAlister, Smith & Pate, Inc., G. H. Crawford Co., Inc., Milhous, Gaines & Mayes, Inc., S. K. Cunningham & Co., Inc., Clement A. Evans & Co., Frost Read & Co., Inc., Johnston, Lemon & Co., Kinloch, Huger & Co. and James Conner & Co., Inc.

Wheat Prices Lose Early Advances

CHICAGO, Sept. 13 (AP)—Wheat prices rose about ½ cent at one time today in response to reports of better demand for North American grain from accessible southern European nations but all of the advance was lost later.

Trade was restricted by the uncertainty of most dealers regarding the war situation and the market, therefore, was inclined to mark time. Corn prices were steady to firm. Grain dealers booked large supplies to be shipped here from the country but sales for shipment out of Chicago also were substantial.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—The position of the Treasury Sept. 11 compared with Sept. 11, 1939 (shown in parentheses): Receipts $22,170,856.05 ($36,138,681.64); expenditures $27,569,634.88 ($33,315,657.33); net balance $2,440,426,567.41 ($2,198,420,083.78); working balance included $1,706,736,218.03 ($1,504,613,934.09); customs receipts for month $7,400,375.70 ($12,232,140.82); receipts for fiscal year (July 1) $963,816,456.70 ($970,595,782.67); expenditures $1,784,931,726.51 ($1,915,631,194.62); excess of expenditures $821,015,269.81 ($945,035,411.95); gross debt $43,910,182,700.69 ($40,893,145,988.58); increase over previous day $3,185,938.62; gold assets $20,981,158,704.91 ($16,759,454,618.31).

Mergenthaler to Pay

NEW YORK (AP)—Directors of Mergenthaler Linotype Co. declared a dividend of $1 a share, first disbursement since 50 cents was paid in September, 1938. The dividend is payable September 30 to holders of record September 18.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	Air Investors	2	2	2
100	Air Inv war	⅛	⅛	⅛
20	Ala Pow $7 pf	104	104	104
800	Alum Co Am (3e)	156	152¼	156
50	Alum Ltd (4½e)	78	78	78
100	Am CP&L A ww	28½	28½	28½
700	Am Cyan B (.60)	34⅜	33⅝	34⅜
300	Am Exp Lines	12¼	12	12¼
500	Am Gas & El	31¼	30¾	30¾
100	Am Seal-Kap (.12e)	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
900	Am Superpow	⅛	⅜	⅛
500	Am Superpow 1 pf	72¼	71	71⅞
100	Am Thread pf (¼)	3	3	3
30	Anpal El P pf (7)	113	112½	113
100	Ark Nat Gas	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Ark Nat Gas A	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
200	Asso G & El A	⅛	⅛	⅛

Commerce and Finance

• Latin Americans Dubious Over Reich's Ability to Deliver Goods •

Business and Industry

Chrysler Corp. Plans to Build Big Tank Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—The ability of the automobile industry to maintain production of passenger cars and trucks and at the same time cooperate wholeheartedly with the U. S. Government in its national defense program was stressed by K. T. Keller, president of the Chrysler Corp. at the annual press preview of the company's 1941 Dodge, DeSoto and Chrysler models here.

Mr. Keller said that as yet there is nothing in prospect in the national defense program that will interfere with the normal operations of the automobile industry in 1941.

$20,000,000 Plant

A contract for building and equipping a new tank plant costing approximately $20,000,000 was disclosed by Mr. Keller. The output of the new plant, which it is expected will be in operation about a year from now, will be five tanks daily on a single eight-hour shift. An increase in the number of shifts would increase production, he pointed out.

It is estimated that some 6,000 men will be required to man the new plant, which is to remain as an arsenal in which new methods of tank building may be developed.

The tanks which weigh 25 tons each and carry armor plate of up to two inches thick will cost $33,500 each, for the first thousand and $28,500 each, for the next thousand.

Experience of Value

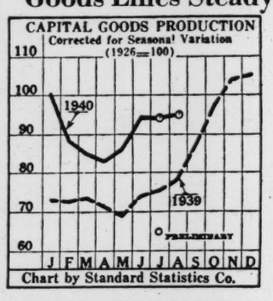
When W. S. Knudsen of the National Defense Committee asked Chrysler to produce tanks, the corporation obtained blueprints from the Rock Island arsenal and 200 men worked 4 weeks to analyze and complete a production study based on the blueprints at a cost of $100,000 to the corporation, Mr. Keller stated.

"While motor plants don't become defense equipment plants overnight, men experienced in automobile production know how to assemble the men, machinery and materials necessary for defense equipment production," Mr. Keller said, and "the automobile industry's most substantial contribution to national defense grows out of its experience in developing the mass production technique."

Revealing that the corporation had spent $15,000,000 this year in tools and dies for its new models, Mr. Keller emphasized the importance of maintaining uninterrupted development and sales of motor cars and trucks in spite of any additional calls on the industry for national defense.

"I believe the introduction of new passenger cars at this time takes on a new significance," he said. "In the last 20 years a great change has taken place in transportation in this country which is directly related to national defense. I mean the essential role which the automobile, passenger car and truck plays in our national economy."

Activity in Capital Goods Lines Steady



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Activity in the capital goods industries has shown little change since the spring rise ended in June. Sharply higher activity in some industries has been offset by smaller production in others. The seasonally adjusted index of the Standard Statistics Company is expected in September to be a point or two higher.

August Building Permits Slightly Under a Year Ago

NEW YORK, (AP)—Building permits issued in August fell moderately below the previous month and slightly under the same month a year ago, Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported.

The decline from August, 1939, was traceable directly to a sharp drop in New York City permits. Excluding New York City, permit valuations were 11.1 per cent greater than a year ago.

Permit valuations for 215 cities of the United States amounted to $116,081,257 in August compared with $124,497,826 in July and $117,832,387 in the corresponding month last year.

Excluding New York City, permits totaled $102,041,366 against $111,942,640 the previous month and $91,808,291 a year ago.

Ship Concern's War Profit At Stake in Suit

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13 (AP)—The Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation told the Supreme Court yesterday that the Government, having reaped benefits from World War shipbuilding contracts, was trying to "escape payment in accordance with the terms of the contracts."

It asked the court, in a petition, to turn down the Justice Department's request for a review of two cases, started in 1935 and 1936. In one the shipbuilding concern sued the Government for profits not paid to it, while in the other the Government sued the corporation for recovery of alleged excessive profits already paid. About $13,365,000 is involved in the two suits. The Government lost both cases in lower courts.

Attorney General Jackson told reporters that the Justice Department was appealing the cases now because, otherwise, it would mean turning over to Bethlehem an "unconscionable" profit of $5,000,000.

Mr. Jackson said that complaints had appeared in the Pittsburgh Post Gazette and in a column by David Lawrence, to the effect that the Government was "dragging out" old cases. Terming these statements false, he said their purpose was to "create the impression that business cannot deal with the Government."

Frederick H. Wood, New York attorney for the shipbuilding company, asserted in his petition:

"There is no authority in law or elsewhere which would warrant the adoption of the suggestion made in the petition that conditions of our present national emergency are such as to require this court to define the limitations surrounding the profits which a government contractor may lawfully receive or retain in time of war."

"Carried to its logical conclusion," Mr. Wood continued, "the contention of the Government would appear to be that this court, independent of any statutory limitation of profits, should declare that, as a matter of law, no government contractor, in time of war or at any other time—no matter what the terms of his contract may be or what benefits may be derived therefrom by the Government—may receive or retain any profits in excess of that which the courts shall subsequently determine to be reasonable.

"No authority is cited in support of that startling contention, which, if correct, would transfer the determination of prices in Government contracts from the Executive to the Judicial Department and the determination of questions of policy, in respect of such contracts, from the Congress to the courts."

So. Pacific Plans Note Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Southern Pacific Company has asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue $11,820,000 2¼ per cent equipment trust certificates to aid in purchasing new railroad equipment costing $13,134,000. The proposed purchases include 20 oil-burning locomotives.

U. S., Britain Gain by German Failure to Fill Latin Orders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina — The time has now arrived for many a German firm in South America to "deliver the goods." With the collapse of France, importers here had been encouraged to place orders in Germany on the promise of delivery in September and October. Even German steamship companies were offering to accept freight and passenger bookings for these months.

These "order-entries" were part of a world-wide propaganda offensive whose failure has wiped out much of the prestige achieved by military victories in Europe. Neither the promise that delivery has been postponed till next Spring nor the spectacular shipment by air of a few parcels of light-weight manufactures has reassured Latin buyers.

Buying in U. S.

It is believed, though Germans deny it, that some agents have purchased in the United States to insure delivery to their local customers. Whtaever the reason may be, there certainly has been recent buying in the northern market by German interests in South America. For that matter, a number of German firms which escaped British black-listing have also ordered from the United Kingdom.

The failure of Germans to "deliver the goods" has been exploited by the British, who contrast it with the employment of more than one million gross tons of their shipping in the South American trade. They also declare that many South American firms which delayed placing orders for machinery and textiles in anticipation of the mid-August victory promised by Berlin are now turning back to Britain for their requirements.

The British are backing their declarations with deeds. More coal is being shipped to this continent. Additional cargoes are possible from the vast supplies accumulated as a result of the submission of France. This is helptul, especially for Argentina, which was experiencing fuel difficulties. In this country also, the British Cotton Board has planned an advertising campaign in rebuttal of German propaganda against Lancashire goods. The Board says both quality and delivery can be relied on.

Argentina, cognizant of the British sales effort, is pushing its own sales lines, especially meat. Negotiations are proceeding through the Embassy in London to increase purchases. The British have already taken over frozen beef supples prepared for the French.

How the Germans Operate

One explanation of German orders, placed through selected channels, for British goods is that local representatives have received orders from Berlin to trade with anybody so long as their position is maintained. The bulk of German buying, however, is from the United States, whose dollar exchange is preferred.

Where orders for German goods are accepted the condition is usually inserted "for future delivery," with vague references to next Spring. There are also reports of a readiness to pay a penalty, to be utilized ultimately for the purchase of German goods if the delivery date is not complied with. In fact, the schemes and inducements of German agents have varied so much that many South Americans, mystified, have refused to consider this class of business.

A 50 per cent increase in American sales and virtual British maintenance of their prewar levels show that South America is now largely dependent on trade with the English-speaking nations. The trickle of German goods which continued in the form of escaped or exempted freight for a few months after the war commenced has now dried up. "Nil" is being chalked up for both Germany and Italy in South American foreign trade returns.

Reed Named Head, Ripley Chairman Of New Cramp Company

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—James Reed has been chosen president and chief executive officer and Joseph P. Ripley has been named chairman of the board of the new Cramp Shipbuilding Company, which was recently formed to succeed The William Cramp and Sons' Ship and Engine Building Company and to effect a reopening of the Cramp shipyards in Philadelphia for the construction of naval vessels.

Other executive officers elected included H. Birchard Taylor, Vice-President, and Commander R. D. Weyerbacher, U. S. N., retired, Vice-President and General Manager. In addition to the foregoing, the board of directors of the new company comprises E. Roland Harriman, and Richard H. M. Robinson.

Announcement of the management personnel was made Thursday as Mr. Ripley appeared before the Philadelphia City Council to urge prompt action in support of the company's efforts to reopen the Cramp shipyards and carry forward the defense program.

"The Secretary of the Navy," he said, "has particularly requested that every possible action be taken, with all possible speed, to get the yard open and made available for the construction of war ships. The resumption of shipbuilding activities at the Cramp shipyards would result in the employment of five or six thousand workers.

Active discussions are taking place with the Navy Department in Washington in connection with the contract for naval cruises and construction of the necessary plant facilities for the new company, Mr. Ripley informed the Council. If these negotiations are completed, the company expects to build cruisers of the "Cleveland" class and also hopes to get repair and conversion work from the Navy when the yard is suitably re-equipped.

James Reed, the new president of Cramp Shipbuilding Company has been prominent for many years in marine engineering and naval construction and was in charge of engineering and construction of the $35,000,000 Golden Gate Bridge at San Francisco. A graduate of the U. S. Naval Academy and of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, he was formerly shop superintendent of the Philadelphia Navy Yard and Assistant Director of Public Works in Philadelphia.

During the World War he was new works superintendent of the Mare Island Navy Yard in San Francisco where he supervised the construction and reconditioning of naval vessels including the battleship "California."

Mr. Ripley is president of the firm of Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc.

July Cement Output Lower; Shipments, Stocks Gain

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Mines reported that the Portland cement industry produced 12,229,000 barrels in July, shipped 13,552,000 from the mills, and had 22,752,000 in stock at the end of the month.

July production showed a 2.7 per cent decrease and shipments a 15.3 per cent increase compared with the previous July. Mill stocks were 1.7 per cent higher.

Serious Grain Problem Faces Canada in '41

WINNIPEG, Sept. 13 (CP)—J. A. Mackinnon, Federal Minister of Trade and Commerce, said in an interview here yesterday that serious as the present wheat problem is, it is only "trifling" compared with what it will be next year unless the international situation alters radically.

On tour through the west to study the grain situation, Mr. Mackinnon stopped in Winnipeg for a series of informal conferences with wheat board officials, members of the grain trade and Manitoba government officials.

Unless Britain manages to gain a foothold on the European continent, Canada will face the next crop year with her elevators full and nowhere to put the new crop except in storage on farms, he said.

He was unable to say whether the federal government would attempt a solution by restricting crop acreage or not, but the government realized the need for a decision before next year's seeding began.

The wheat committee of the federal cabinet was willing to make advances on farm-stored grain but unexpected difficulties prevented immediate action. The difficulty was in obtaining a means of making the advances to farmers since the banks and elevators did not wish to become directly involved.

With the conflicting evidence coming out of the west, he had decided to study the situation himself.

"I want to make it clearly understood," he declared, "that I believe an advance to be necessary. I want it further understood that I am certain the difficulty will be met."

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The British Railways have asked for higher rates to meet higher costs, and have brought down a storm of criticism on their heads. By agreement with the Government early this year the railway companies were guaranteed a minimum net revenue of approximately £40,000,000 (about $160,000,000); any excess of net revenue above this minimum is divided equally between Government and railway companies until the companies have received £56,000,000, and any further net revenue goes entirely to the Government. The railways are also entitled to have rates, fares, and charges increased to meet variations in working costs and certain other conditions arising from the war.

A few days after this agreement was made, higher wages were granted by negotiation with the railway unions. Two months later, the Minister of Transport ordered a 10 per cent increase in charges, to cover an estimated increase in costs totaling £22,250,000 for the 19 months to March, 1941. Increases in coal and steel prices followed, as a result of these higher railroad rates, and in turn increased railroad costs. And in June wages were increased.

The companies have now applied for a further increase of 7½ per cent in charges, and a public inquiry is to be held to advise the Minister on the best method of securing the increase.

Inflationary Force

The railroad companies have become one of the strongest forces working for an inflation. The companies have no longer a keen interest to keep their costs down, for increases can be offset by the right to claim higher charges. The Government has assumed an equity interest in the railways; if railway revenues increase, the Government takes its share. The limited short range interest of railways and of Government may, and at present does, work against the national interest to avoid inflation.

The original agreement provided that the Minister of Transport may revise the arrangements after the end of 1940 for any cause of a major character. Most everyone in England who writes on the matter urges the Minister to see the major cause in front of him—inflation.

Two instances of what appears to be arbitrary exercise of power by the Government have recently attracted attention. In one case, a machine tool company went to the courts for a legal injunction against two controllers of the company who had been appointed by the Ministry of Supply under the Defense Regulations. The company was incorporated with limited liability, yet by a single order of the Minister of Supply apparently all the articles of association were to be swept aside, and two controllers were to take control of the company and of its banking account. The company maintained that this was an arbitrary act of the executive, and was upheld in this view by the courts. The regulation was revoked and the controllers had their powers restricted and were clearly made agents of the Crown and not of the company.

The other instance of arbitrary executive action is the disclosure that brokers have been required by the authorities to send to Canada dollar securities held by them on behalf of their clients. Similar action was taken earlier to require bankers to hand over dollar and other currency securities held by them for clients so that they could be sent to Canada. This has been done without the knowledge or consent of the owners of the securities, and without any due process of law.

The economic and social problems caused by the evacuation of certain coastal defense areas are growing and so is the demand for the Government to recognize that these problems are not to be solved by individual action but require Government intervention. Some parts of the country have seen their economic life strangled, others are enjoying prosperity that they have not seen for years. Both are consequences of the reorganization of national life for war, and should be taken together.

An illustration of the same type of problem in a single industry is provided by coal mining. South Wales, which suffered most from the loss of the French export markets, is taking the lead in demanding a more equitable distribution of the available coal trade over the whole country.

Mr. Bevin has taken a step forward toward efficient use of our labor resources by requiring registration of all men who have worked in engineering and certain other key industries for any 12 months during the past 12 years. This will help to make available men with skill.

Training Unskilled

Training of unskilled men for skilled work is the main method by which we can increase output of war industries, and that training must in the main take place in the factories; the Government has undertaken to pay the cost of such training, but says that private industrialists have not yet waked up to the urgency of the need.

These three examples quoted all serve to emphasize the nature of present comment on economic organization in this country; criticism is torn between examples of muddling due to inadequate execution by the Government departments of their tasks, and examples proving the need of still greater and more widespread Government action. There has, of course, always been strong union objection to industrial conscription; but it is probably at the present time that the working people recognize the need for something like industrial conscription far more than does the Government.

The Government has now decided to issue insurance policies for exporters which will enable them to insure themselves for six months ahead against the risk of a rise in marine insurance, Government war risk insurance, and in freight rates. This will enable the exporter to quote a firm price for some months ahead of delivery. And it adds one more item to the long list of insurances provided by the Government for exporters, who can protect themselves against insolvency of overseas customers, against delays arising from operation of clearing and payment agreements. The exporter can insure foreign orders as well as debts. A single document can be issued by the Government to cover these risks.

Paper Firm Gains Sharply

HAMILTON, Ohio (AP)—Champion Paper & Fibre Co. reported $819,929 net income for the first quarter of its fiscal year, after all charges, including a $90,000 deduction for flood losses at its Canton, N. C., plant. The net equaled $1.20 a common share. In the comparable 1939 period, net income totaled $320,377, equal to 32 cents a share.

Textile Economist

Alston H. Garside

Economist of the New York Cotton Exchange and New York Wool Top Exchange.

Garside Plans Study of Japan's Textile Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Alston H. Garside, economist of the New York Cotton Exchange and New York Wool Top Exchange, plans to sail for Japan on Sept. 29 for a three-months' survey of the textile industry of that country, with particular reference to the changes that have occurred in the last year or two and the outlook for the future.

Mr. Garside is to go to Japan as the guest of the Japanese Chamber of Commerce of New York. That organization invited him to visit Japan as its guest at the suggestion of Japanese cotton shippers in this country, with the thought that such a survey of the Japanese textile industry as Mr. Garside is to undertake would be helpful in promoting mutually beneficial trade relations between this country and Japan.

State Tax Cuts Urged With Funds Saved on Relief

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 13—The National Tax Association will follow the recommendation of Gov. Herbert H. Lehman of New York, made in his address to its convention here Tuesday night, and set up a committee to study the "intergovernmental chaos" in Federal, state and local taxation of which the Governor warned, it was announced today.

A resolution urging that as rapidly as the relief load was reduced through rearmament and recovery, the resulting savings should be applied to state and local tax reduction to offset in part the "inescapable burden" of increased federal taxation, was adopted by the association at its closing session yesterday.

Another resolution, which called for Congress control over state and local taxation of defense production industries, through a declaration that defense contracts were Government instrumentalities and firms engaged in defense work were Government agents, with the objective of forcing state governments to grant amortization deductions from state income tax laws went down to unanimous defeat.

Allen Jay Mexwell, Revenue Commissioner of North Carolina was elected association president for the ensuing year; Seth T. Cole, New York attorney, vice president, Walter G. Query of Columbia, S. C., secretary, and Robert J. Eby of New York, treasurer. The next annual meeting will be in St. Paul, Minn.

Auto Output This Week Is Expanding

DETROIT (AP) — Automotive News in a weekly survey of automobile assembly plant activity today estimated this week's production at 63,784 units. Last week, it said, assemblies numbered 36,802 This week a year ago 36,195 units were completed.

The trade paper placed General Motors production for the week at 26,382 compared with 13,318 units last week; Ford output at 13,040 compared with 4,355 last week, and the Chrysler assemblies at 10,610 compared with 7,389 last week.

All the other manufacturers are operating on 1941 models this week, with the exception of Willys which is expected to get started soon, Automotive News added.

U. S. Zinc Stocks Lowest In Nearly Three Years

NEW YORK (AP)—Stocks of domestic slab zinc at the end of August dwindled to 44,670 tons, lowest in nearly three years, the American Zinc Institute disclosed. This compared with 58,796 tons a month earlier and 122,814 a year ago.

Shipments in August increased to 64,065 tons from 57,606 in July. A year ago 49,928 tons were shipped.

Production declined to 49,939 tons from 51,175 in July but was well ahead of 40,960 tons in August 1939.

Fleming Says Banks Subject To Wage Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DES MOINES, Iowa—Declaring that the Wages and Hours Law does apply to banking institutions, Col. Philip B. Fleming, Administrator of the Wages and Hours Division of the U. S. Department of Labor, told delegates to the annual convention of the Iowa Bankers Association here, that there is no longer room for debate on the subject. The law, he pointed out, covers employees engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for interstate commerce, and most banks not only directly transact business across state lines in one form or other, but may also facilitate the interstate movement of goods of their customers.

Although no specific court test has been applied, Colonel Fleming continued, the Department of Labor is acting on the assumption that employees of banks are covered by the Fair Labor Standards Act, because of the interstate nature of the banking business. He pointed out that the Central Hanover Bank and Trust Company and the Manufacturers Trust Company, among other institutions, had been in doubt as to coverage of the act when it became effective on Oct. 24, 1938, and had kept records of overtime worked by employees. This overtime was subsequently paid.

"Of course the banks are having no difficulty about the minimum wage provisions of the Wages and Hours Law," said Colonel Fleming. "You are paying well above 30 cents an hour. Where the shoe pinches is in the requirement that time and one-half must be paid for overtime. It would be pleasant if I could tell you how to comply with the act without it costing you a single cent, but I can't do that. If you simply must work your employees longer than the statutory maximum you have to pay for it and there is no way of getting around it."

He said that the present forty-two-hour week will be replaced next month by a 40-hour maximum work week. He said that some banks, faced with the added work and overtime expense of sending month-end statements to customers, had used the stagger system by sending statements to customers on the 15th, 20th, 25th and other arbitrary dates. In this connection, he said, it makes little difference to the depositor whether he gets his statement in midmonth or toward the end of the month, so long as he is informed at some constantly recurring period. Colonel Fleming said that some banks found it convenient to observe Saturday holidays to keep working hours of employees within the maximum set by law.

Argentine Gov't May Give Britain Credit For Farm Purchases

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—Sources close to the Argentine Government said the Ministry of Finance is considering a British request for a credit allowance for the purchase of Argentine farm products.

The proposal, these sources said, calls for a credit ranging from 5,000,000 pounds sterling (about $20,000,000) to a maximum of 40,000,000 pounds (about $160,000,000), but the exact amount would have to be determined by negotiation. Guarantees which appear highly satisfactory accompanied the proposal, it was said.

During the World War, Argentina granted Great Britain and France a credit of 200,000,000 pesos for the purchase of cereals, meats and other farm products.

The United Kingdom, Argentina's best client, holds an unfavorable trade balance with her for the first seven months of 1940. Official statistics show that during this time Britain purchased Argentine products valued at 318,000,000 pesos (about $95,400,000), while Argentina imported British goods valued at 140,000,000 pesos (about $42,000,000).

Gold Imports Jump Sharply in Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Gold imports in the week ended Sept. 4 totaled $82,912,044, more than double the unusually low figure of $36,549,136 in the preceding week.

Canada, as usual, contributed most of the metal, $56,576,101. Other large shipments included $2,964,350 from Portugal, $4,105,646 from Mexico, $4,803,266 from Argentina, $6,689,602 from the Netherland East Indies and $6,551,416 from Australia.

Gold deposited under earmark in the Federal Reserve System by foreign governments and central banks increased $5,681,708 to $1,650,107,898.

Silver imports amounted to $957,909, about the usual amount, and included $433,341 from Japan, $308,831 from Mexico, and $82,221 from Canada.

Exports included $1,848 of gold and $3,073 of silver.

Structural Steel Meeting

NEW YORK—The American Institute of Steel Construction is planning to hold its annual convention Oct. 15 to 18 at the Greenbriar Hotel, White Sulphur Springs, West Virginia. National defense will be the theme of the meeting, inasmuch as structural steel is required in great quantities for building bases, stations, and munition factories, all of which is work that must be completed in the very first stages of the defense.

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1938	7,901,207.92
1939	8,527,752.31
1940	9,631,419.81

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P-S1

Bethea's Stand On Hatch Law Is Confirmed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Asserting that the United States Civil Service Commission in Washington had informed him that the distribution of "unposted and unfranked political speeches constitutes a violation of the Hatch law," Andrew J. Bethea, Columbia attorney and defeated candidate for Congress against Representative H. P. Fulmer, said that the telegram containing the foregoing information was in reply to an inquiry addressed to the Attorney General of the United States some days ago by him and thereafter referred by the Attorney General to the United States Civil Service Commission.

According to Mr. Bethea, it was prompted "by the fact that thousands of unstamped, unfranked and unaddressed letters" containing what Mr. Bethea called "a political speech of Mr. Fulmer's" were sent by Mr. Fulmer to the postmasters of the district for general distribution just prior to the election.

In the closing days of the campaign, Mr. Bethea repeatedly expressed the opinion that such activity on the part of Representative Fulmer and the postmasters of the district was in violation of both the spirit and letter of the law, and that he was "glad to know the Government had confirmed my opinion."

The speech was an "extension of remarks" delivered before the House by Mr. Fulmer and originally printed in the Congressional Record. Its reprinting was done at the expense of Mr. Fulmer.

Radio Labor Submits Dispute to Mediation

NEW YORK, Sept. 13 (AP)—Members of the American Federation of Radio Artists (American Federation of Labor) voted last night to submit to mediation their dispute with the three leading radio networks over non-commercial program wages.

A. F. R. A. also voted to strike if necessary, in the event that the State Mediation Board fails to settle their labor troubles. Other locals in various cities were scheduled to take strike votes today.

The union asks the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia and Mutual broadcasting systems for basic wages of $12 for 15-minute programs; $15 for 30-minute programs and $18 for one-hour programs with rehearsal pay standardized at $6 for the first hour and $3 for each additional hour.

Network spokesmen said they have offered scales 20 per cent higher than those in the contract which expired last night.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMASCARDsensation. Deal with leading concern. Big profits. Newest novelties, pyroxylin, velour. 58 Personals. Experience unnecessary. Request approval samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-48, Mass.

MAKE Money! Fast selling Personal Christmas Cards with name imprinted, 50 for $1, up 100 designs. Also 21-card "Feature" Christmas box assortment, $1. You make 50c. Others Samples on approval. James Art Studios, 634 Anson Place, Rochester, New York

SALESWOMEN WANTED

WOMEN—Be financially independent. Backed by several years' consistent advertising in the Monitor, we offer profitable commission work taking orders for ladies' dresses, lingerie, etc. Also opportunity to earn free dresses. Experience unnecessary. Start spare time. Sample outfit furnished. Janalene Inc., Dept. 861-B, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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Reasonable Rent—Excellent Service
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2 and 3-room suites in small bldg.; selected tenancy; moderate rentals $32-$40. Apply to L. D. PAINE, 107 Mass. Ave., Ken. 1421-1422.

Hartsdale, N. Y.
Country Club Apts., 68 Hartsdale Ave.

Apartments available for immediate possession. All modern improvements including wood burning fireplaces, doorman service; building overlooks Scarsdale Country Golf Club. Apply A. B. Clark, manager at building. Phone Scarsdale 6158.

Larchmont, N. Y.
Brompton Apts., 1880 Palmer Ave.
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1½ to 5 rooms available, some apartments Duplex and Studio type, both buildings within two minutes' walk to R.R. station. Wood burning fireplaces and all other modern improvements. Apply at building or phone P. S. CLARK, resident manager Larchmont 1217.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—3-room furnished apartment; central location, near church; ideal for business couple. Hamilton, 2206 Beverly Road.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 69 WEST 94th—1 room, bath, kitchen; refrigeration, telephone; unfurnished; private house; $40; gas, electricity included; references.

AWNINGS AND SCREENS

SHADES, Wedding Canopies, Tents, Venetian Blinds, Summer Furniture, Weatherstripping. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Inc. CENtre Newton 3900, Worcester 4-2807, Milford 1800, Framingham 3131 (Mass.).

BICYCLES

BICYCLE, Basket Carriers, Locks, Electric Head Light, in fact a full line of sundries and repair parts. FISKE BROS., 9-11 Depot Sq., Lexington, Mass.

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BROOKLINE, MASS., 29 Winchester Street—Rooms for permanent guests, transients; also room with kitchenette; parking. Lon. 8775.

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BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Large cheerful, attractively furnished bed-sitting room; cross ventilation; private bath; quiet home. A. SMOLZE 665 Westminster Road.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 751 Quincy St.—Room with housekeeping facilities, comfortably furnished; good transportaion; also single room. Jefferson 3-3025.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. (Flatbush)—Sunny room, adjoining bath; innerspring mattress; private; Interboro subway. $5.00. Andre, 434 East 4th St.

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For "Back-to-School" and to Complement Your Fall Costume
The Wave Beauty Shoppe
7 Hudson Street Call Tro. 1603

Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENTS
MASS. AVENUE and HOLYOKE STREET

If you want your figure to be Just as smart as any you see
Buy at Mrs. Frail's Corset Shop
If your favorite garment is just worn out it can be repaired without a doubt.
at Mrs. Frail's Corset Shop
18 BRATTLE STREET
Tro. 2060 Harvard Square

CONCORD

FUEL and RANGE OIL
Promptly Delivered
Concord Oil Co.
INC.
Cor. Main St. and Concord Pike
Tel. 800

'blue coal'
Coke—Stokers—Wood
CONCORD
COAL & WOOD CO.
Sudbury Road Concord 110

DEDHAM

BATH TOWELS
are fluffier — dry better — look cleaner — when washed the laundry way.
Dedham Custom Laundry
Dedham 0108

ZIEGLER'S MARKET
Meats—Groceries—Fish
Vegetables
Prompt Delivery Phone Ded. 0288
266 Bussey Street, East Dedham

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BRAUN
CARD & GIFT SHOP
New Fall Gifts
for Showers and Weddings, at reasonable prices
Gift Wrapping Service
461 Broadway Everett, Mass.

Maxwell, The Florist, Inc.
Frederick B. Maxwell, Treas.
FLOWERS For All Occasions
409 Broadway, Everett, Mass.
Phone 3316, 3317
Flowers telegraphed anywhere

FALL RIVER

CHERRY & WEBB'S
You'll "register" in our new "Back-to-College" Clothes.
Visit our many shops where we major in college classics.

McWhirr's
Fall River's Largest Department Store
Established 1877

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160 9 a. m. to 12 m daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Harper Method Shop
Telephone 3430
for a
Manicure, Marcel, or Permanent
The Harper Method Shampoo gives satisfaction.
520 MAIN STREET—Second Floor

One of New England's Outstanding Quality Furniture, Rug and Drapery Stores
Kidder & Davis
692-700 MAIN STREET

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.
Our Chicken Dinners Are Very Popular
All of Our Meats Are Cooked to Order
King's Corner
No. Leominster
Daily Delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs

We announce Gorhams newest pattern in Solid Silver
"LYRIC"
Teaspoons $9.00 for six
Come in and see it today.
RICE & CO.
F. W. Rice
350 MAIN STREET
Watches Finer Diamonds

helen's
New Fall Line of Gloves and Bags
381 MAIN STREET

First Anniversary in our New Store
A TEN DAY SALE
of REAL SAVING
Miller's
331 Main Street

FRAMINGHAM

Warren E. Henderson
WALK-OVER SHOES
41 HOLLIS STREET
FRAMINGHAM, MASS.

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1940
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Massachusetts

GREENFIELD

RITA'S
Lunches, Ice Cream
Candies, Novelties
24 Federal St., Greenfield, Mass

NOW
In Wilson's Downstairs Store
WILSON'S SEPTEMBER SALE OF HOUSEWARES
WILSON'S
GREENFIELD OWNED GREENFIELD MANAGED GREENFIELD MINDED

HAVERHILL

CLEANING NEW YORK CLEANERS DYEING CO. "N-Y"
"When We Clean—We Clean Clean"
Guaranteed Odorless Clean with Dupont "Tri-Clene" Process
Main St. at Monument Sq. Tel. 3647

Guaranteed Drycleaning
FEELS BETTER LOOKS BETTER STAYS CLEAN LONGER
Phone 1-6-4

Individual Family Laundry
LAUNDERERS . . . DRY CLEANERS

Choice Meats
Home Smoked Ham and Bacon
Fresh and Cooked Meats
KIRSCHNER'S
MEAT MARKET
10 Main Street Tel. 2543

ATHERTON'S
"Complete Home Furnishers"
"Over 40 years of faithful service"
"ON THE BRIDGE" HAVERHILL

The NASH BEAUTY SHOP
Complete and Unexcelled Beauty Service
16 Merrimack St. Tel. 4080

Subscription Coupon
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY C1
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts

I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor. Enclosed is $..... for .... year, or .... months, beginning with the current issue.

PRICES:
1 month $1.00 3 months $3.00 6 months $6.00 1 year $12.00

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Street and Number.....
City and State.....

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For Style, Beauty and Comfort Wear
Natural Bridge Shoes
NAPOLEON BAIL
168 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

E. H. Allyn & Co.
INSURANCE
Of Every Description
AGENT—RALPH H. ARMSTRONG
Phoenix Building 598 Dwight St.

Girdles and Foundations
New Fall Models in
Practical Front . . Gossard . . Vogue
Le Gant . . $2.00 to $10.00
The Leary Shop, 231 Maple Street

HYANNIS

Specialist in
Permanent Waving
René
Hairstylist and Coiffure Designer
Ph. Hyannis 772 3 Sherman Sq., Hyannis, Mass

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Sable-blended
Muskrat Coats
$139
Beautiful quality of skins. The price will advance shortly.
Buy Now
SECOND FLOOR
Cherry & Webb's

D & H Cone Cleaned
Anthracite and
New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
326 ESSEX STREET
Tel. Lawrence 6167. Andover 234

LEXINGTON

Colonial Garage, Inc.
Buick Dealer
1668 MASS. AVE. LEX. 0862

Complete Service on All Makes of Cars
OPEN 24 HOURS

LEXINGTON FRUIT CO.
1740 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1880
Fine Quality Meats, Groceries, and Fresh Fish
Under Same Management

CONCORD FRUIT CO.
CONCORD, MASS. Tel. Con. 435

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS. AVENUE LEX. 0328
Choice Groceries Carefully selected
Meats and Poultry. Sea Foods.
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Birds Eye Prdoucts

"Over 36 Years of Uninterrupted Service to Lexington Residents"
FAIR OAKS DAIRY
H. DALRYMPLE
Distributors of
Quality Milk and Cream
Tel. Lex. 0384-M 3 Sheridan St

PARTRIDGE'S
ICE CREAM and Fancy Ices
Bakery Goods, Oatmeal and Soy Bread, Nuts
Confectionery
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LEXINGTON
Cleansers & Dyers
JOSEPH MAIENZA, Prop.
Merchant Tailor. Suits Made to Order. Alterations by Experts. Furs Cleaned Glazed. Remodeled.
1806 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

Clocks Are Needed Now
A large assortment of clocks. Alarm clocks, travel clocks, electric clocks.
Herbert M. Lawrence
1777 Mass. Ave. Phone Lex. 0300

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Lowell 2-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m Mondays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
Merrimack Street
LOWELL, MASS.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.
for Better Heat at Lower Cost You'll Like
LowellCoke
LOWELL GAS CO.

September is the month of STYLE at
CHERRY & WEBB'S
Lowell, Mass.

LYNN

BLANKET SALE
"Crusader" Virgin Wool
Blankets
Mothproof. Size 72-84. Extra wide rayon satin binding. Peach, green, blue rose, cherrywood. Regularly at $9.98 **$7.98**
Goddard Bros
Market St., Lynn, Mass. Tel. LY 2-3737

New Fall Styles in Men's Furnishings
Arrow, Manhattan, Whitney Shirts
also
Pajamas, Hosiery, Neckwear
Leather Coats
Lonvals
328 UNION STREET

youth must be served
And we proudly announce the opening of a new third floor devoted to the needs of Youth from By-lo age through High School.
T. W. ROGERS CO.
Department Store Union Street

RAY'S CHECKER CABS
24-HOUR SERVICE
Anywhere in Lynn 25c
Sedans for all occasions
75 Mt. Vernon St. at B. & M. Station
Call LY. 2-0381 or 0382

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Malden 3708-W 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Check Master
THE CHECKING ACCOUNT PLAN FOR ALL THE PEOPLE
A DEPOSIT OF $1 OPENS A CHECK ACCOUNT
NO MINIMUM BALANCE EVER REQUIRED
ONLY CHARGE 5¢ for EACH CHECK DRAWN AND EACH ITEM DEPOSITED
THE MALDEN TRUST CO.
Member F. D. I. C.

I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454 Main Street, Malden
Open Thurs. and Sat. Evenings
Featuring
RCA VICTOR RADIOS
Six Floors of Quality Furniture
Special Easy Terms

Russo 5
RESTAURANT
for Appetizing Meals and Delicious Candy and Pastry
424 Main Street, Malden Tel. 5200
61 High Street, Medford Tel. Mystic 5252

School Shoes for Children
Walk-Over Shoes
HARRY'S SHOE SHOP
89 PLEASANT STREET, MALDEN, MASS.
Shoes for the Entire Family

THE KERNWOOD
FINEST FOOD AND SERVICE
Visit Our Kernwood Cafe and Coffee Shop
Broiled live lobster, drawn butter, potatoes, rolls and butter
65c
KERNWOOD CAFE
51 Pleasant Street Tel. Mal. 4388

After the summer try our oil shampoo
Tel. Mal. 2797
RUTH E. ASH
Beauty Shop
442 MAIN STREET

MALDEN COAL COMPANY
15 Washington St. S.
Tel. 0494
COAL—COKE—GULF OILS

VENETIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES
Measured and Installed Free
MALDEN SHADE SHOP
31 Irving Street Tel. Mal. 1622

MEDFORD

Medford Central Market
Groceries, Meats, Fish
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
The Reliable Store with Reasonable Prices
TELEPHONE MYSTIC 3630 20 SALEM ST. TERMS CASH

"Home of Quality and Service"
Medford Square Meat Shop
8 FOREST STREET
FRESH DRESSED NATIVE
TURKEYS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone Mystic 3310

LET'S ALL GO TO
LEON'S
Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
Breakfast, Luncheon and Dinner, or between-meal snacks.
OPEN UNTIL 8 P. M.
42 Salem St. Next to Medford Theatre

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Melrose 1097-R 9 a. m. to 12 m daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

MELROSE

DE SOTO PLYMOUTH
Sales and Service
Daniels LeSaffre Motors
Phone 1428 897 Main Street
May We Serve You?

93 Maple Street
Since 1869
The Casey Florist Company
For unsurpassed values in first quality flowers and plants
CALL MELROSE 0123
"Largest retail greenhouses in Greater Boston"

17 Pounds of Snowy Laundry $2.05
Called for, washed and ironed, and delivered to your home
Telephone Ston. 0407
New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street Stoneham, Mass.

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

COAL—OIL
Reliable fuel, good service.
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
C. B. & F. H.
GOSS

Be smart in an early Fall Hat from

EVELYN NADEAU
491 Main Street Mel. 3466-M

NEEDHAM

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1036 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

Fuel Oil Deliveries
from the largest storage plant in the vicinity. Lowest prices—Automatic ticket printers
WHETTON'S OIL COMPANY
901 Great Plain Ave. Needham 0967—0380

NEW BEDFORD

WING'S
Modest Prices
on Back-to-School Clothes
for Misses, Growing Girls, Youths and Little Children.

Gulf Hill Farlors
596 Pleasant St
New Bedford Mass
So. Dartmouth Mass.
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

General Electric Oil Furnaces
General Electric Air Conditioner
General Electric Conversion Burners.
Hawes Electric Co.
592 PLEASANT STREET

JAMES E. LILLEY
Quality Meats and Groceries
Including many brands nationally advertised in the Monitor
271 Cedar St., Cor. Parker St. Dial 2-2212
Prompt Delivery

Loretta's
Fine Millinery
556 Pleasant Street Masonic Bldg.

BUSH & CO. INC.
Est. 1885
J. T. CHAMPION, Mgr.
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasan St. Dial 5-7803 or 5-7804

Willey's Inc.
NEW BEDFORD
New Fall Dresses and Coats
Exclusive with Us—for You.

NEWBURYPORT

D. CASHMAN
Hardware — Paint
Garden Supplies
Your Business Is Appreciated
Tel 332 30 State Street

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone West Newton 0191 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS
and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
New No. 1091-W

FLORENCE E. RAND

Hosiery
at Newton
433 Centre Street
New No. 4014-M
Gowns at Brookline
1391 Beacon Street Bea. 2092

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON (Continued)

THIS BELONGS IN EVERY HOME

No matter how numble or pretentious, every home should have a financial plan.
An important feature of such a plan is a bank account. We'll welcome yours.

NEWTON SAVINGS BANK

"The Place for My Savings"

We close Wednesdays at 12 o'clock noon

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

CARMOTE Colorfast PAINTS

C. G. McMULLIN
Building Hardware
1170 Walnut St. Cen. New. 0443

NEWTONVILLE

BATH TOWELS
are fluffier — dry better — look cleaner — when washed the laundry way.
Dedham Custom Laundry
Dedham 0105

Our mission is to Insure Complete Satisfaction for our customers
JUST INSURANCE
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 AUSTIN ST NEW NO 7304

FUEL OIL
COAL · COKE
Newton North 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

★Star Market Co.★
Fancy Fresh Weber DUCKLING ..... LB. 16c
Fresh Maplecrest Farms TURKEYS ..... LB. 33c
304 Walnut Street N. N. 8400

NEWTON—Auburndale

SILAS A. BENNETT
17 Duffield Road Wes. New. 1782
Carpenter Builder
New Construction
Repair Work
Painting Cabinet Work

NEWTON—West Newton

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
Cen. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

PITTSFIELD

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp

Highest Quality Dairy Products
Pasteurized Milk and Cream
Grade A and Vitamin D Milk
DELICIA ICE CREAM
PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE INC.
Frank A. Carroll, Mgr.
120 Francis Ave. Tel. 2-1361

WHITE ROSE TOMATO JUICE
½ Gal. Jug 29c
Kelsey's Great Market
Truly a Great Place to Trade

MONUMENT MILLS BEDSPREADS
$1.98 to $4.98 each
Batchelders
88 East St. Opp. Court House

Have Automatic Heat With a SEARS STOKER
SEARS ROEBUCK & CO.

ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies' Hairdressing
85 EAST ST., BUTLER BLOCK
TEL. OFFICE 2-1151 RES. 2-0030

"Fashion Promenade"
A collection of Fall Dresses in Original Models, exclusive with Holdens. $14.95-$17.95
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

Headquarters for School and College Apparel
England Brothers
Pittsfield Tire and Battery Shop
Tydol Gas, Goodyear Tires
Willard Batteries, Lubrication
H. S. BABBITT
Cor. West and Centre Sts.

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD (Continued)

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

FOR UNIFORM PERFORMANCE in any weather use
American Gas and Oils
AMERICAN AMOCO GAS
Elm St. Garage
A. W. Miner, Prop.
Tel. 2-4949
Cor. Elm and Newell Sts.

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Granite 3337-M, 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fall Showing of
VITALITY SHOES
$6.75
A Few Styles $6
New Styles, New Patterns and Plenty of Suede!
REMICK'S

The Sign of Quality Since 1899
FOY'S MARKETS, Inc.
THE STREAMLINER SUPER MARKET
60 Franklin Street
Also
1177 Hancock Street
Pre. 1234

ERIC A. EKBLOM
Contractor and Builder
Carpentering—Painting—Roofing
2 Euclid Ave., Quincy Gra. 7037

Sears 54th
ANNIVERSARY SALE
Now in Progress
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Richard D. Chase & Co.
Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
Savings Bank Building GRA. 2100

Dorothy Benham
Quincy
1233 Hancock Street
MILLINERY
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

The Wollaston Greeting Card Shoppe
17 Beale St. Opp. Wollaston Theatre
Our Personal Christmas Card sample books are ready for our 19th season.
EARLY DISCOUNTS

THRIFTICHECK SERVICE GRANITE TRUST CO. Granite Trust Company Quincy
Open a No Minimum Balance Checking Acct.
Checks 7½c
GRANITE
Trust Company
Quincy
Member F. D. I. C.

Granite 8100, 8101
KARL'S
Auto Body Repair Co., Inc.
Specializing in Bodies and Fenders
Straightening Frames
Complete "Bear" Equipment Upholstery
Complete Refinishing Department
KARL A. KARJALAINEN
23 GREENWOOD AV., WOLLASTON, MASS.

Don't Wear a Soiled Hat!
It will be cleaned to look like new at
OLD COLONY
LAUNDERERS CLEANSERS
Pres. 5000

READING

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
25 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

TORRE'S PAVILLION
Reading and Wakefield Line
BURGUNDY CHERRY ICE CREAM

SHARON

JOHN COLANERI
TAILOR and CLEANSER
Post Office Square Tel. 2091

Charles H. Nutting, Jr.
INSURANCE
8 Shepherd Court
Telephone Sharon 2181

"Scotty's"
Range and Fuel Oil
Complete Garage Service
ARTHUR L. SCOTT
88 POND STREET SHARON 2081

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

SHARON (Continued)

HARE'S Golden Guernsey MILK
From Glen Rock Farm herd of pure-bred Guernsey Cows Accredited under state and federal supervision PHONE SHARON 2191

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 5883 10 a. m.-12 m. and 5-6 p. m., daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Davis Square
Wall Paper & Paint Co.
Dealers in
Wall Paper, Paints, Oils, Shellacs, Varnishes, Glass and Putty
410-412 Highland Ave. Som. 2636-7

LIFE AUTOMOBILE PLATE GLASS BURGLARY FIRE ACCIDENT COMPENSATION LIABILITY
17 COLLEGE AVE. PHONE SOM 0781
Realtors WEDGWOOD Insurance
A.B.&I.K. DAVIS SQUARE SOMERVILLE MASS.

J. A. MARSH COAL CO.
OIL BURNERS
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 Park St. Som. 0319

★Star Market Co.★
It's Smart to Be Thrifty!
Enjoy the greater savings available EVERY DAY at this quality self-service store. One-stop shopping saves steps, too! Here you'll find everything you need in fine foods under one roof.
401 HIGHLAND AVE. IN DAVIS SQ.

Highland Beauty Salon
All Branches of Beauty Culture
OPEN EVENINGS
For appointment call SOM. 0770
138 Highland Ave., opp Sycamore St.

Annual Sale
Christmas Box Cards
50c to $1.00 Value
For 29c and 39c
Bab's—Photo Shop—Bab's
19 COLLEGE AVENUE PRO. 4482

SPRINGFIELD

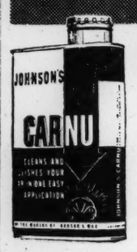
For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817 1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD
DREIKORN'S BAKERY
792 STATE STREET

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

TAUNTON

HERE IT IS! JOHNSON'S NEW POLISH



CARNU
Cleans and polishes your car in ONE easy application!
PINT CAN 59c
CUTS TIME OF CLEANING AND WAXING THE OLD WAY TO LESS THAN HALF!

"Back to School"
Luggage, Trunks and Wearing Apparel for Young Ladies, Young Men and Boys
at SEELEY'S
52-54 Taunton Green
The New L'Aiglon Dresses for Fall are now on display—styles ahead of the times—smartly tailored.
See them at
E. A. THOMAS CO.
"The House of Courtesy"
77-79 Main Street, Taunton

WALTHAM

Alice Beauty Salon

distinctive hairdressing and beauty work reasonably priced
Open 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Phone for appointment
10 Crescent St. Wal. 3650

Anderson Florists
Flowers of Distinction
210 MOODY STREET, WALTHAM
Tel. 1843

Dorothy Benham
Millinery

Waltham, 433 Moody St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

MASSACHUSETTS

WALTHAM (Continued)

Save at
Sears Big 54th Anniversary Sale
½ price sale on Allstate Tires
Record saving on Coldspot Refrigerators
Bigger values in thousands of items than ever before.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO
240 Moody Street Waltham 2435

WELLESLEY HILLS

RIVERDALE MARKET
Our Motto
Quality and Service
1 Forest Street, Wellesley Hills
Phone Wel. 1660—1661

WEYMOUTH

'blue coal'
New England Coke Fuel Oils
Delco Oil Burners
Charles T. Leavitt, Inc.
WHARF STREET, EAST WEYMOUTH
PHONE WEYMOUTH 0019

WINCHESTER

Pike's Auto Service
Dependable, Complete Repairing and Cheerful Service
CITIES SERVICE GASOLINE
674 Main St., Winchester Tel. 1157

WINTHROP

Daily Always on Time
CLEANSERS
TAILORS · FURRIERS
Winthrop, Mass. Tel. Ocean 1990

Whitman Lumber Co., Inc.
COVER THE EARTH
42 Argyle Street
Ocean 0551-0552
Building Materials
Agent: Sherwin Williams Paint

GEORGE W. THOMPSON
368 Main Street Ocean 0576
Builder and Roofer
Remodeling and Repairing
Free Estimates. Time Payments.

WORCESTER

'blue coal'
New Eng. Coke—Fuel Oils
Coal Stokers—Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street 3-7281

New Fall Showing
Slocum's Famous
MEN'S TIES
95c, comparable to $1.50 Ties
$1.35, comparable to $2 Ties
SLOCUM'S
436 Main Street—Second Floor

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED (unfurnished) Cottage, 2 bedrooms, not secluded, Surrey district. Box W-1609, BCM/CSM, London.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received; modern conveniences; lovely views; peaceful; from 3 gns. Miss Clarke, Peverell, High Salvington, Worthing.

WORTHING—A few paying guests received in private home; best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

ROOMS TO LET

WILTS.—Two or three rooms, furnished or unfurnished, use of bath and kitchen, or meals served if preferred. JEWSON, Warminster.

TUITION

DOROTHY GWINNELL, L.R.A.M., M.R.S.T. Pianoforte, Singing. Tuition moderate 5 Broadway Road, Bristol, 7. Tel.: 46476

TYPEWRITING

MAY COLEMAN, typist, bookkeeper, visiting secretary. Mss copied, duplicating, etc. Personal service. 27, Grove Hill Rd., Tunbridge Wells. 'Phone 3037.

England

BEDFORD

PHONE 2706
James Turner & Sons
(BEDFORD) LTD.
Complete House Furnishers
Curtain Fabrics and Cretonnes
Loose Covers, Cut and Made by Experts
Lime Street and Arcade, Bedford
Telegrams: Furnishing Bedford

BEXHILL-ON-SEA

Longley's
DRAPERS
Noted for Household Linens and Blankets
Devonshire Rd. Ph. Bexhill 390

ERNEST SHEATHER
F. A. I.
Auctioneer, Estate Agent and Valuer
The Only Local Estate Agent a Native of the Town. Over 40 Years' Experience
14 ST LEONARD'S ROAD
BEXHILL-ON-SEA TEL. 351

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

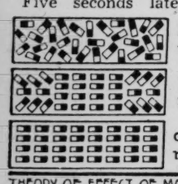
Did You Ever Wonder

How the "Voice Mirror" Enables You to Hear Yourself Speak?

There is a remarkable device by means of which it is possible to hear your own voice as others hear it. The device is known as the "voice mirror" or "hear-your-own-voice equipment."

An attendant in charge of the voice mirror passes over to you a telephone hand set, having both receiver and transmitter or mouthpiece. She will explain that when she dials a number and the ground glass panel lights up, you are to start speaking into the transmitter.

Five seconds later, the light



THEORY OF EFFECT OF MAGNETIZATION ON MOLECULES IN A PIECE OF STEEL

under the glass will go out and you stop talking and listen while your own voice repeats back what you have just said, coming to you through the receiver of the hand set. Incidentally, there are several other receivers connected with the voice mirror, through which the attendant and any friends who may be with you may hear your voice too.

Hearing your recorded voice for the first time is generally quite a surprise and something of a shock, for it is likely to sound quite different from the way you think it should. That is because ordinarily you are behind your voice, while the voice mirror enables you to hear your voice from the front.

The voice mirror records your voice magnetically on an 80-inch loop of narrow steel tape. While you speak into the transmitter, the tape is drawn steadily between two magnetic poles. The amount of magnetism in the poles varies with the vibrations of the sound of your voice. These variations in magnetism cause local rearrangements of the molecules in the steel of the tape, thus forming an invisible magnetic picture of your voice on the tape.

When you hear your voice, those magnetic variations in the tape are picked up and amplified by vacuum tubes, then sent over the wires to the receiver and you hear what you have said.

A second pair of magnetic poles smooths out the variations in the tape during the play-back, and the tape is then ready to receive a magnetic picture of the next five-second speech.

The voice mirror is valuable in helping switchboard operators, business men, and others to whom the quality of their voice is important, to learn at first hand just how they sound to "the other fellow."—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Bible Facts

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

Tertius—Paul's Secretary

In the concluding chapter of Paul's letter to the Romans, we find the following words of greeting: "I Tertius, who wrote this epistle, salute you in the Lord" (Rom. 16:22). This is the only passage in the New Testament in which Tertius is actually mentioned by name, though it is reasonable to suppose that he acted as the apostle's secretary on other occasions also. Paul seems indeed, to have made a practice of dictating his letters; and this view is supported by the care which he takes upon occasion to draw attention either to his personal signature or to some part of a letter which he himself has personally written. Thus in Second Thessalonians (3:17) he refers to "the salutation of Paul with mine own hand;" while in his letter to the Galations, the 11th verse of the 6th chapter may be rendered: "See what large letters I use when I write to you with my own hand."

Daily Anecdote

Sympathetic

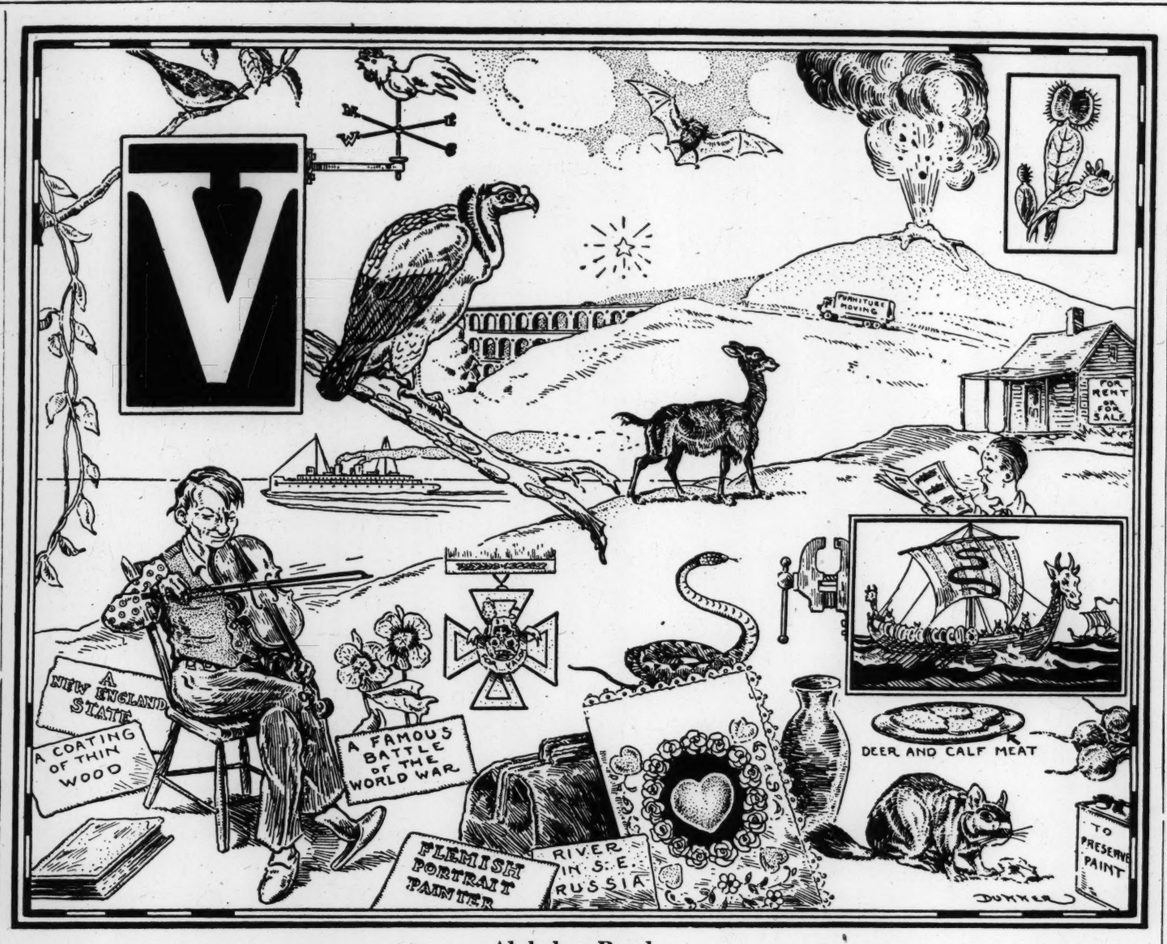
Mischa Elman, the noted violinist, enjoys relating the following story of an early experience in his career.

"For an urchin of seven, as I was at the time," he tells, "I flatter myself I rattled off Beethoven's 'Kreutzer Sonata' finely. This sonata has in it several long and impressive rests. In one of these rests a motherly old lady leaned forward, patted my shoulder, and said, 'Play something you know, dear.' "

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

THE KANGAROO RAT is about the size of an overgrown mouse and looks much like a tiny kangaroo. In each cheek he has a fur-lined pocket in which he carries seeds and other groceries to store for a rainy day. There are 45 species of kangaroo rats. Most of them live on the prairies, plains and deserts of the warm, dry, American Southwest.



Alphabet Puzzle

How many words beginning with the letter shown can be applied to this picture? A careful search should reveal more than 50. Check your results with the list appearing elsewhere on this page.

A Verse for Today . . .

Be of good courage, and let us behave ourselves valiantly for our people, and for the cities of our God: and let the LORD *do that which is good in his sight.*—I CHRON. 19:13.

Alphabet Puzzle Answers

Vacant, valley, valentine, vallse, vampire, van, van Dyck, vane, vapor, varnish, vase, veal, vegetable, veneer, venison, Venus, Venus's-flytrap, veranda, Verdun, Vermont, vessel, vest, viaduct, Victoria Cross, vicuna, viking, vine, violet, violin, viper, vireo, viscacha, vise, vocal, volcano, Volga, volume, voyage, vulture.

Footnotes to History

Virginia Dare Not First White Born in America

Virginia Dare, born in the colony of Virginia on Aug. 20, 1587, the granddaughter of Gov. John White, was the first English child born in America, but not the first white one.

Preceding Virginia by more than 500 years was hardy little Snorri Thorfinnson, son of the Vikings Karlsefni and Gudrid, born, as the Icelandic sagas tell us, in "Wineland." This was probably in the present territory of Rhode Island. Karlsefni, Snorri's father, had traveled down the North American coast in the wake of Leif Ericson, who had granted Karlsefni the use of the booths, or houses, that Leif, Eric, had constructed in Vinland.

Snorri, unlike the hapless Virginia, lived to survive the dangers of the American climate and natives, and became the propagator of an illustrious progeny. His father Karlsefni, after journeying as far south as the Hudson River estuary, went back to Greenland; and his account of his travels served as a partial basis for the sagas of the Norsemen, written three centuries later.

Snorri appears to have become a religious enthusiast, for after the passing of Karlsefni, the mother Gudrid became an anchorite in a church built by her son at Glaumboer. Also, several bishops are recorded among the lineal descendants of Snorri.—**Joseph A. Moore**

Cabbages and Kings

● A pound of dry ice is as effective as ten pounds of water ice. ● Only one out of every 100 American families have servants in the home. ● The Federal Government has used all but three letters of the English alphabet in naming its various projects. ● It takes more than 241 gallons of water each day to satisfy the needs of the average city-dwelling family. ● There are over 100 different brands of breakfast foods on the market today. ● A 10-cent loaf of bread may contain less than 2cents worth of wheat ● Says Nature Magazine: During the last war ships were saved from striking drifting mines by gulls perching on them and thus advertising their presence.

In Lighter Vein

New Taxation

Orator: "This statement, gentlemen, may tax your credulity."

Voice: "What! Has it come to this?"—Muskegon Chronicle.

The Compliment

A man on a motor tour of the West stopped at an indistinguished roadside diner, and was surprised to find his ham and eggs served on a plate bearing the seal of the Hill School, of which, as it happens, he is an alumnus. The man in the diner had no idea whatever where the plate came from. "It was here when I bought the joint," he said. "I always use it when someone with class comes in."—The New Yorker.

Amazing

A certain professor of the University of Paris was pleased to receive an invitation to teach French in an American University. He lost no time in bringing his wife, his twin daughters aged four, and his radio to this country. When the radio was installed both children listened intently, a look of surprise growing on their faces. Finally one of the little girls exclaimed, "How quickly the radio learned to speak English!"

Of Course

Frank Dosse, now of the Minneapolis Star Journal rewrite staff, can sympathize with cubs. When he was breaking in as a reporter on a Wisconsin daily in a Polish community, he answered the phone one day and a woman started reeling off a social item:

"Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wojciechowicz . . ."

"Just a minute," Frank broke in, "how do you spell Wojciechowicz?"

"Why," snorted the indignant subscriber, "spell it the same way you always spell Wojciechowicz!"—Editor & Publisher.

Brevities

Portland Oregonian: Statistics show that the hired man is being paid more this year than he was last—and can still stay abed until half an hour or so before sun-up.

St. Louis Star-Times: What is there in the make-up of a woman's glove that gives it the irresistible urge to get down and wallow in the dust on the floor of a motion picture theater?

Little Chauncey

"Sorry, but he's busy on another line right now!"

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Light on the Crossroads

Wellsville, Kan.

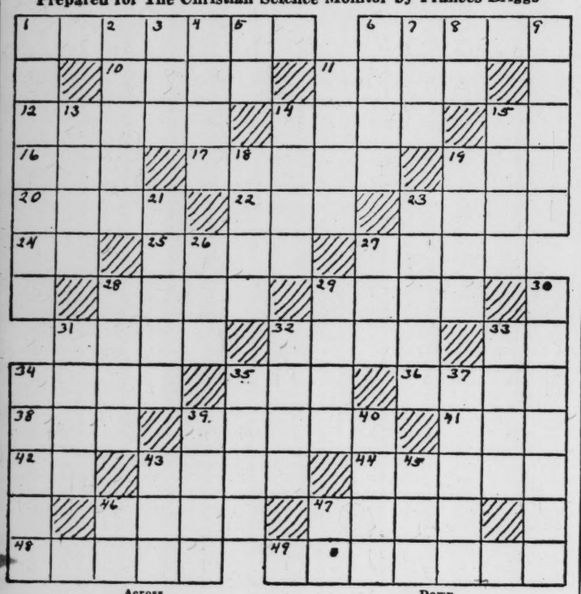
Every night, all night long, a light burns in the corner room of a farmhouse on a crossroads near here, and often travelers stop to ask directions or to use the telephone to call for gasoline or repairs. No matter what the time of night, the owner of the house cheerfully gets up to give the necessary assistance. There is nothing more heartening to a stranded wayfarer on a dark night than the sight of a lighted house where he may stop to ask for assistance, and so this place has come to be widely known as "the house on the corner with the light."

The owners, Mr. and Mrs. M——, say that as they have an ample supply of natural gas on the farm, they can keep a light constantly burning so that it could be seen from a distance in every direction and serve as a beacon to any one needing help. It was one way in which they could be of service to their fellow men, and they gladly proffered their help, either by night or by day.

Often cards or letters of gratitude come to them from far distant states, and doubtless the memory of "the house with the light" will inspire others to do a kind deed for strangers when they have a chance to do so.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—In Poe's poem, in what month were leaves "crisped and sere"?
6—Mercutio is friend to whom in certain Shakespeare play?
10—What is a sour substance?
11—Who is police magistrate in "Oliver Twist"?
12—Who was bond-woman in family of Abraham?
14—You should not look what kind of horse in mouth?
15—Myself.
16—What is a large Australian bird?
17—What Dutch town gave its name to a kind of pottery?
19—Who, with Aaron, was left in charge of people by Moses during his ascent of Sinai?
20—What is flexible part of a whip.
22—On what river did jolly miller live?
23—What is a town of Arizona?
24—What suffix forms adverbs from adjectives?
25—What word concludes a doxology?
27—What wood is used to build ships?
28—What was name of Fingal's dog?
29—What is pointed rod used to urge on a beast?
31—Who was Charles Lamb's sister?
32—Colonel Delmare is character in novel by whom?
33—Within.
34—Elias Howe was born in what month?
35—River of the Arrows is mentioned in what Kipling book?
36—If you were in Madison, Wis., in what direction would you travel to reach Milwaukee?
38—What cloth measure is now little used?
39——— City is in Montana.
41—Orange blossom is State flower of what State (abbr.)?
42—Symbol for aluminum is what?
43—What is color of Iowa's State flower?
44—Bay window is what?
46—Would a coucal have wings, sails, or twigs (sing.)?
47—The Ungulata have what (sing.)?
48—Benjamites were skilled in use of what weapon?
49—Who is heroine of a George Bernard Shaw play?

Down

1—What Shakespearean hero weds Venetian senator's daughter?
2—What is a river of Spain and Portugal?
3—What is a wood sorrel of South America?
4—What creature guides Siegfried to sleeping Valkyrie?
5—What ending denotes past tense?
6—What is a catamaran?
7—Lake Superior touches what Canadian province (abbr.)?
8—Symbol for magnesium is what?
9—Antonio Scotti distinguished himself in what?
11—What is often played with a drum?
13—What is a commune of Belgium?
14—In "Dinorah," Hoel spends year of silence where?
15—What is used as basis for many perfumes?
18—Where was man's first home?
19—What contains chief sense organs?
21—Who is one of miners in "Girl of the Golden West"?
23—What is a city of Kansas?
26—According to Shakespeare, what month is full of spirit?
27—What suffix is common in English place names?
28—Maskers attend what in certain Verdi opera?
29—Kriegspiel is food, milk, or a game—which?
30—What Turkish seaport is on gulf of same name?
31—What is largest of Inner Hebrides?
32—What is fine, strong, lustrous fiber produced by various insect larvae?
33—What is poetic term for an island?
34—What are overalls called in U. S.?
35—Jehu was anointed as what?
37—Who are a pygmy people of equatorial Africa?
39—What dynasty in Chinese history was noted for its works of art?
40—At once.
43—What is a thing of small value?
45—What is a scepter?
46—West Indies (abbr.)?
47—What exclamation expresses surprise?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*No Choice*

By LE PELLEY

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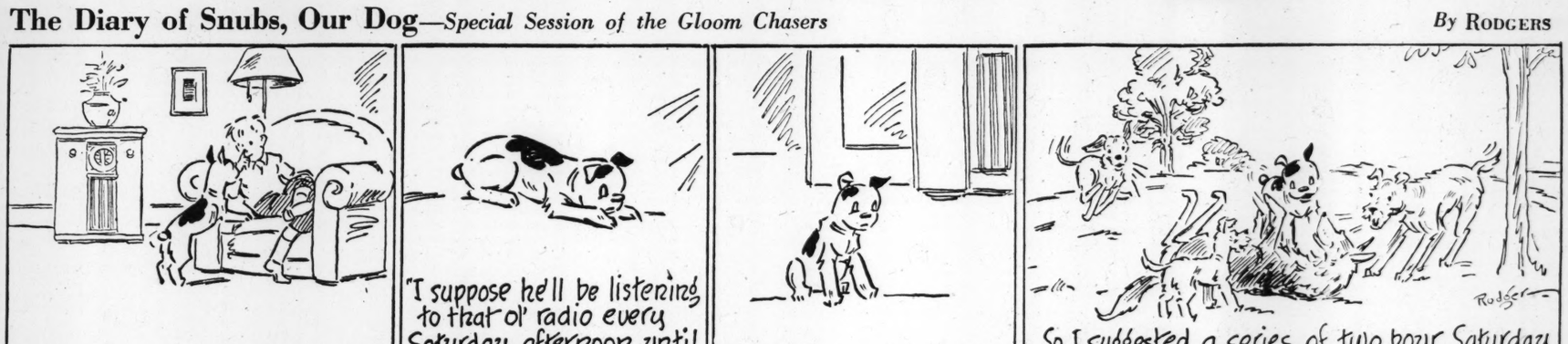
LOCKERS
SHOWERS
OH... HELLO DORIE LEE..
YOU PLAYED WONDERFULLY— I HAVE A SURPRISE FOR YOU TUBBY
WHERE'S TUBBY?
HE'S AT THE SODA SHOP!
I THOUGHT YOU SAID.... ...!!.. ° °
WELL— I NEVER EXPECTED TO HAVE AN ICE CREAM SODA AND A GIRL TOO!
LE PELLEY

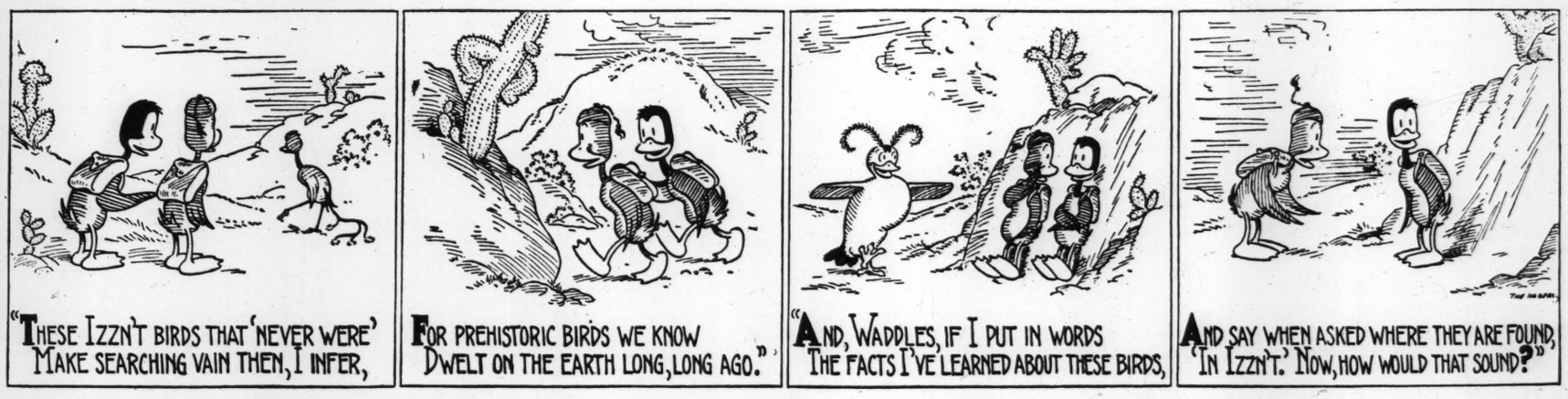
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Special Session of the Gloom Chasers*

By RODGERS


The Boss was parked by the radio this afternoon—
"I suppose he'll be listening to that ol' radio every Saturday afternoon until the football season is over," I thought—
Decided I ought to do something about it—
So I suggested a series of two hour Saturday afternoon frolics with the Gloom Chasers—The idea went over big!
Rodger

The Adventures of Waddles—*Isn't Logic*

By THE HAGERS


"THESE IZZN'T BIRDS THAT 'NEVER WERE' MAKE SEARCHING VAIN THEN, I INFER,
FOR PREHISTORIC BIRDS WE KNOW DWELT ON THE EARTH LONG, LONG AGO."
"AND, WADDLES, IF I PUT IN WORDS THE FACTS I'VE LEARNED ABOUT THESE BIRDS,
AND SAY WHEN ASKED WHERE THEY ARE FOUND, 'IN IZZN'T.' NOW, HOW WOULD THAT SOUND?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Quenching the Explosives

Americans instantly feel a deep tug of compassion for the families of victims of the powder plant blast at Kenvil, New Jersey. In its list of killed and maimed the destructiveness of war is borne in upon the United States, since the demand for munitions abroad has expanded the manufacture of explosives on the western side of the Atlantic.

From piteous accounts of the disaster in New Jersey Americans may sense the more keenly what is going on daily and nightly, on vastly multiplied scale, in London, in other parts of the British Isles, and in various cities of Germany —not by indirection but by deadly design. In Libya, northern France, South America, Indo-China, too, the fires of conspiracy and combat break out, showing how far the flames of hate cast their sparks.

Is it possible merely to turn one's back on the conflagration? No, it must be faced and smothered. The very horror of modern engines of destruction should cause humanity to resolve the more deeply and firmly that these engines shall be brought under control so as not to be loosed upon the world at the will of desperate adventurers. In fact, mankind at large must take some responsibility for the hardness of thought which has at length manifested itself in Nazi and other military aggression.

For this reason, if no other, there must be prayerful care not to meet hate with hate even though daring must be met with courage. There is vast difference between preparation for defense and for attack, just as there is between endeavors to improve one's condition by benefiting others and efforts to improve that condition by destroying others. When the disposition to use lethal instruments on one's fellow man is eradicated there will be no backfire of tragedy from the multiplication of those instruments.

What, No Calendars?

If the United States would come in with the fourteen governments that have already approved the idea—so Miss Elizabeth Achelis, president of the World Calendar Association, told an audience the other day at the Hayden Planetarium in New York—we could reasonably have a new and improved calendar by January, 1945. This calendar, she said, would be "an adjustment of the present one to correct its inequalities and defects. It retains the familiar twelve months, is the same every year, and the quarter-year is equal in length and always identical."

People in general, however, are not individually interested in having a new calendar, and for the next few years the Government seems likely to have much else to think about. The mathematical problem of dividing the year into twelve months is taken care of by the solution so compactly expressed in that memorable quatrain:

> Thirty dayes hath Nouember,
> Aprill, June, and September,
> February hath xxviii alone,
> And all the rest have xxxi.
>
> —*Chronicles of England (1562)*

But herein lies the difficulty—months of unequal length, and therefore dates, falling on one day of the week one year and another another, with leap year having to be tucked in at intervals to keep the seasons where one wants them.

The question of reform is yet not so pressing as it was in 1582 when Pope Gregory XIII reformed the Julian calendar into the Gregorian by jumping it from October 5 to October 15. Julius Caesar, reforming the previous calendar with the help of the astronomer Sesogines, had assumed a solar year of 365¼ days, whereas the sun was actually doing 11 minutes and some seconds less. As time went on the sun had got so far behind the calendar that winter lingered undesirably long in the lap of spring.

Something had to be done about it; and to prevent it from happening again Gregory added leap years. England accepted the reform only in 1752, and a jump from the third to the thirteenth of September was indignantly objected to by many people who held that the government was arbitrarily shortening their lives.

Sponsors of a new calendar have plausibly argued, as against the bother of getting used to it, that a permanent calendar would be more convenient than the present expedient of a calendar every year. But what would take its place in the annual outgiving of good will by merchants to customers?

Protecting Civil Liberties

The rights of free citizens have to be defended in these times against assaults from two directions. The committee of the American Bar Association on this subject has ably pointed out the hazards in its report to the association's annual convention.

On one hand it is necessary to assure that legitimate freedom of speech and of conscience are not curtailed directly by unwise laws or administration during a period of stress. On the other side it is necessary to curb the activities of persons and organizations who would use the cloak of constitutional guarantees to cover efforts directed at destroying the system which maintains the guarantees.

On this latter point, the control of subversive activities, the committee recognized that some organizations may deservedly have to be suppressed during the emergency but insisted that constitutional methods and procedures be preserved at every step in order to insure the return of full freedom when the crisis shall have passed.

As an example of the type of procedure to be avoided, the bar association group mentioned the bill recently passed by the House of Representatives to order "the deportation by name of a particular alien," Harry Bridges, Pacific Coast labor leader. That measure already has been opposed as being a "bill of attainder"—a proposal to punish an individual by legislative action without judicial hearing. The Senate Judiciary Committee has voted instead to report a substitute which would direct the Attorney General to investigate Mr. Bridges and "to proceed with his deportation in the manner provided by law" if evidence justifies. In fact, the Department of Justice already has begun an investigation.

The history of bills of attainder is such as to make them abhorred by those most acquainted with the background of free institutions. Some newsmen at the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia will recall that both Wendell Willkie and Herbert Hoover expressed a preference for dealing with such situations as the Bridges case by general law rather than specific. Many Californians believe that with sufficient energy conclusive grounds for deportation could be shown in this instance.

Proscription is a two-edged weapon. Its use is easily turned against merely political enemies, as it was in Roman times and by a series of English Kings, and the slightest precedent gives a pretext to be expanded by such regimes as those in Germany and Russia today. Democratic civil liberties can and should be preserved, as the bar association committee recommends, by the application of general law providing fair hearings and uniform justice.

Preserving the Home

The sanctity of the home, bulwark of American democracy, appears to have found a stout champion in Los Angeles County, California, where a new court, the Children's Court of Conciliation, has been established to hear domestic difficulties of estranged couples with children. Established by an act of the 1939 Legislature the court is the idea of Judge Benjamin Barr Lindsey, famed as the originator of Denver's juvenile court, and introduces to domestic relations cases much of the technic of the juvenile court.

Appalled by the bitterness of publicly tried divorce cases and knowing well, from his years on the juvenile bench, the ill-effect upon children whose homes are broken, Judge Lindsey proposed a domestic relations court that would first consider the rights of the children. Eliminating the open court room, the Judge adopted the conference room method where both parties can air their grievances before an arbiter capable of uncovering the real problems and offering solutions.

That the method is successful seems to be proved by the fact that in the first nine months during which more than 1,000 cases were heard there were 400 reconciliations affecting 900 children; 400 couples were granted interlocutory decrees after agreeing to settle their differences in private and were given one year to work on reconciliation before the decree becomes final, while only 200 insisted on taking their cases to the public courts.

The possibilities of the Children's Court of Conciliation appear far-reaching. Wider adoption of Judge Lindsey's method would seem to present a practical way of reducing the distressing number of divorces in the United States annually. It would also pave the way for sharp reduction in juvenile delinquency, which is so often traceable to a broken home.

Our Readers Say—

From a Front-Line Village in England

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Somewhere in England—in what is now the "front line"—there is a tiny village straggling half way up a hill near the sea.

Its inhabitants are completely peaceful, contented and undisturbed. The old "gaffers" of the village sit in the sun, leaning on their sticks, on wooden benches outside the sunny red brick walls of their cottages, cottages so neat and tidy each with its well-kept little gardens, glowing with late summer flowers. Hollyhocks raise their proud rosettes of color above the low walls. Pink roses look over the benches, and clumps of lavender give out aromatic odor as one walks by. Here peace reigns, in spite of the very close proximity of war.

Antiquity holds sway here—nothing has changed for the last two generations. On the outer wall of the cottage that serves as village post office, V. R. in ancient lettering, bears testimony of the fact that Queen Victoria was on the throne when this institution was first used and no one has thought fit to alter it in any of the succeeding reigns. But older than this, the prayer books in the village church date from 1760, so that in using them each Sunday, one finds one is praying for the welfare of King George, and sees nothing unusual in this till one comes on the name of Queen Charlotte, his consort, and realizes with a slight shock that it is King George IV, instead of King George VI! The King of nearly 200 years ago.

The village people in the neat red brick cottages are full of interest in the doings of the war, they are by no means apathetic, but just quietly confident. It does one good to talk with them.

Several bombs dropped in a field a short distance away elicited the remark that it was so lucky they didn't happen to fall in the next field, as it was one in which there was standing barley. The people in the farm 100 yards away were quite undisturbed and acutely interested. I was told that fifteen partridges and two pheasants were the only casualties.

The "military" are not present in any noticeable way, though behind the sandhills concealed in woods there are guns mounted and soldiers camp at intervals. Planes go overhead most nights flying inland, enemy ones and our own, but the village keeps its quiet peace. It is not the peace of unawakened stupidity, which could be taken by surprise, but the quiet, deep confidence and refusal to be "rattled" or alarmed that is so characteristic of this nation, and constitutes its strength. One realizes that this is the unspoken, underlying force that does not blow trumpets, nor indulge in boasting or triumphant prophecy, but just keeps on at its job and leads a normal life, and knows that in the end all *will* be well and England will work her way through to victory.

London — L. M.-B.

Books for Children

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Out here we have had no crops for eight years, consequently no money for books or periodicals. We have a lovely 18 x 32 foot room given us by our Council in this fine new WPA library, however, but sponsored by The Library Club of eight women.

It has been very hard to get books for children. I wondered if in your different families there were possibly some outgrown books for children. We should appreciate them more than you can know.

(MRS.) LUCILLE K. BUNDY

Hill City, Kan.

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

An Arm That Would Be Missed

The Bookshelf

Program for Progress

From the economic standpoint, the present world disorders are due to the attempt of the nations to solve some of their most stubborn problems by setting their workers to manufacture arms. The problems, which usually manifest themselves in serious unemployment, were first taken in hand in this way by European fascists, and afterwards by the democracies. The solution seemingly does not solve, for when arms making comes to end—as it must if peace is ever to return to the earth—the same problems will remain, unless new conditions which have not yet put in an appearance have by then entirely changed the economic outlook.

John Strachey might have been expected to prescribe a simple recourse to the socialism which he has on other occasions preached. But the author of A PROGRAM FOR PROGRESS (N. Y.: Random House $3) is no mere visionary. He is an able economist and he presents a solution which he thinks might commend itself to a world that, he admits, is not yet ripe for the complete overthrow of the capitalist system. He finds himself in agreement with a new school of capitalist economists, headed by John Maynard Keynes, which attributes the trouble largely to the tendency of the rate of profit to decline.

If this is so, then the great accumulations of capital that a capitalist society is mainly concerned to build up are its own undoing. Capitalism, says Mr. Strachey, is in this dilemma—try to turn the accumulations of capital to account by raising wages, and so increasing consumer demand, and the result is to raise costs and therefore depress profits. But if wages be cut to reduce costs and raise profits, the effect is to reduce the purchasing power of the wage earner and to reduce the demand for capital so that in the end profits too are depressed.

Certain factors in the past, such as new foreign markets, new population, new inventions, have helped to keep profits up, but these factors, Mr. Strachey argues, promise to be far less helpful in the future than they have been in the past. Railways, electrical and automobile industries, once profitable absorbers of capital in Britain and America, today, he points out, are powerful factors in depressing profits.

Of those who have broken with orthodoxy to cope with the problem, Léon Blum, France's Left-Front Premier, failed, says Mr. Strachey, because, while he raised wages and shortened hours, he did not obtain sufficient control of industry to keep production going. By the same token, he finds that President Roosevelt's New Deal has survived in part precisely because certain measures —though insufficient—were taken to maintain production. The German Nazis, by turning all their capital accumulations to arms making, he points out, have found a solution that is effective so long as Germany's military conquests continue, but must end in disaster unless Germany contrives to capture all the resources necessary for a new world economy.

Mr. Strachey proposes an intermediate plan which, he hopes, many who have no liking for Marxism might be ready to accept. He would free industry from the necessity of yielding high profits by putting the capital accumulations largely under public control. The key to the plan would be a national, non-profiting-making banking system, controlling the interest rate and fulfilling for the small producer the functions which President Hoover's Reconstruction Finance Corporation performed for the big interests. On this basis he would keep down interest rates, encourage the small producer, and restrain the large one by surtax and inheritance taxes.

Mr. Strachey has unquestionably made an able diagnosis of the world's economic situation. A few years ago it would have been thought highly revolutionary. Since nothing could be more revolutionary than Europe's present condition, and economists are searching far afield for the new order—even the Archbishop of York is campaigning for some form of profit control—the work must be taken seriously and may well contribute some helpful ideas in the great task of reconstruction.

H. J. S.

Down the Middle of the Road

Mr. Willkie's Patriotism

By Erwin D. Canham

Vice-President Tom Marshall, who was a notable wit, used to bemoan very seriously his own proclivities to humor. He said no politician had a right to be particularly facetious or to turn a cracklingly clever phrase. Many another public man has learned the same lesson, and occasionally even an editor and publisher finds that it doesn't always pay to be too smart.

It is quite possible that one of the factors which defeated Senator Henry F. Ashurst of Arizona for renomination to the Senate this week, was his habit of striking off brilliant phrases at his own expense. And now Henry R. Luce, publisher of the ever-crackling Time magazine, has discovered that it isn't always well for his young men to be too snappy. But his experience with the political wisecrack has also permitted Mr. Luce to say a number of very fine and true things about Wendell L. Willkie.

A week ago, Time, with typical sauciness, said that "GOPoliticians" were beginning to worry "that maybe Willkie was only a fatter, louder Alf Landon." Mr. Luce permitted his rewrite men to make this remark, which was as unfair to the present nominee as it was to his upright and patriotic Kansas predecessor. But the New York Post, a strong New Deal newspaper, seized upon it gleefully because Mr. Luce and his publications have in the past been noticeably friendly toward Mr. Willkie, and Russell Davenport, who was formerly publisher of Fortune, is co-manager of Mr. Willkie's campaign. Thereupon, in a letter to the Post, Mr. Luce makes clear his own views, for Time has no editorial page:

* * *

"Every American owes Wendell Willkie a profound debt of gratitude because he has done more than any man in America to lead this country toward national unity in the vital problems of national defense and foreign affairs.

"Readers of the New York Post favored sending of destroyers to Britain. Britain owes those destroyers to Wendell Willkie more than to any other one man. Without Willkie's forthright pronouncements on aid to Great Britain in his acceptance speech, no amount of Pershings or Bullitts would have got those destroyers to Britain. And I think I know what I am talking about. And the truth should be recognized—especially by those who are so devoted to Roosevelt on account of his foreign policies.

"One word more. The main complaint against Willkie so far by those who are dissatisfied with the progress of his campaign is that he has failed to pick a sufficiently violent quarrel with Roosevelt on national defense or on foreign policy. It is to be expected that Willkie will develop some very serious criticism of the present administration in its handling of foreign affairs and national defense. I hope he will, for within wide limits there is plenty of room for debate on both sides.

"But with great courage Wendell Willkie has set the limits of that debate. He and he alone has taken out of the debate any question about America's unalterable opposition to Naziism, both in theory and its aggressive practice. He has limited the debate to the question of how we can make our opposition effective in deed as well as in word. And he has focused the debate on the even more vital question of how we can be most effective in restoring to our own country and to large parts of the world the conditions of freedom and human progress.

"When the readers of the New York Post go to the polls in November their votes may go to Roosevelt, but some of them should cast at least a little silent vote of thanks to Wendell Willkie."

* * *

These cogent facts about the Willkie position need to be understood by citizens who have freely criticized his campaign of late. It is very easy to be an opposition leader and sail into your opponent on every issue at every opportunity. But such a program at this time would have been seriously menacing to America. Mr. Willkie chose the patriotic way. In the long run it may secure him more votes than blind partisanship would have done.

It is up to Republican politicians to appreciate their leader's apparent sacrifice. President Roosevelt doubtless understands fully the contribution to his world policy which has been made by his opponent. And if Mr. Roosevelt behaves at times as a President instead of as a Presidential candidate—and he occupies both roles at once—then it may be said that Mr. Willkie has at times risen above the status of Presidential candidate into that of patriot.

The Wide Horizon

The Security Zone and the Law

By Dr. William E. Masterson

Professor of Law, Temple University, Philadelphia

The following is an excerpt from an address before the American Bar Association, in which Dr. Masterson discussed the legal precedents for the Declaration of Panama which established a security belt off the coasts of North and South America, forbidding acts of war therein by European belligerents.

Let us consider the problem from the point of view of justice or Principle rather than that of precedent. Even if it be conceded that there are no precedents for the zone of security and even if it is not accepted as a rule of action during this war, it does not necessarily follow that its announcement at this time is an idle gesture or that it has not within it the elements of law. In our search for law, we must frequently look deeper than precedent. Rules of law emanate from Principle, and courts frequently draw upon Principle for rules that have not been known or applied before. Those rules, however, have always existed. Few would contend that the law of Moses did not exist before it was humanly perceived and recorded on Sinai. The Ten Commandments are as eternal as their deific source.

So with the law of Nations. We can no longer draw solely from the pages of material, human history in our quest for the legal theories and rules that must govern men and nations in our day. Not in material history, but through inspired thought one reads the signs of these times; this thought relinquishes outmoded theories and practices, penetrates disorder and searches the realm of the moral and spiritual, the origin of all true law, national and international, for the course that nations must follow. Rulers and peoples, especially those of the totalitarian States, drunk with sight of power, and obsessed with selfish ambitions, atheism and egotism, fail to perceive that law is not found in arbitrary opinions of men or men-made doctrines and dogmas, but that its origins and its very elements are in morality—honesty, humanity, justice, harmony, and the other Christian qualities.

* * *

Since when men are governed by these Christian qualities they are governed by the moral law, the only true law, it is evident that true law must emanate from these qualities. In fact, that great body of law which we have come to think of as the law of nations had its origins, its rise, and its growth in moral precepts, in the awakened desire of men to live and deal with each other more honestly, more justly, more harmoniously, more peaceably. Since this law of nations rests upon these Christian virtues and attributes, it more closely approximates the Golden Rule as embodied and expressed in the two great Commandments, than the law of any nation on earth with the possible exception of the American Bill of Rights. That is why international law can never be abandoned or destroyed.

As the crude footprints of the vanishing centuries disappear from the dissolving paths that we are treading today, we are beginning faintly to perceive what nations have for long centuries struggled to attain. We are seeing in increasingly clearer light and perspective this true law that governs men and nations, and we shall eventually demand and witness its obedience and fulfillment. In this perspective, from this inspirational point, men will examine and evaluate all claims of nations the world over. Then if such claims as that presented by the neutrals of today to a wide zone of security are seen to contain the imperishable elements of all true law, they will find sanction and permanent place in this law of nations.

* * *

If the Declaration of Panama is seen to spring from a moral demand, to rest upon a moral precept, it will eventually appear as a rule of law. It has presented the world with a new idea; and if this idea is pressed during the present war and during wars to come (if, indeed, they must come), it will inevitably ripen into a universally recognized rule of action, provided it is found to serve the ends of peace and it contains the elements of justice and humanity.

To present the same matter in another way, the legality of the zone of security may, perhaps, be tested by the law of self-preservation. This well-known law underlies creation itself and supersedes all that would oppose it. It may be invoked when it is necessary to secure existence, supply essential economic wants, and to insure freedom from political tyranny. The cherished doctrine of freedom of the seas gives way before it. Consequently, if the Declaration of Panama is found to be essential to our security of existence and to our democratic way of life, it has the support of the law of nations.

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